The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5621. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Apprehensions of a Revolution on Napoleon's Death.

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The Cuban Insurgents Said to be Treating for Terms.

FATAL DISASTERS AT SEA.

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FRANCE.

Apprehended Revolution on the Death of the Emperor—Another Alliance Hinted at—The Paris Murder.

LONDON, Sept 27.—The *Daily News* to-day reports that the object of Lord CLARENDON's visit to Paris was to announce to NAPOLEON an arrangement between Austria, Prussia, Russia and England to preserve peace and check the contagion of revolution in France in case of the Emperor's death, but not to thwart German unity.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The mystery of the recent family murder approaches a solution. The bodies of the father and eldest son have been discovered near the spot where the mother and the other children were found.

Father Hyacinthe's Case.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Reports from Rome state that the case of Pere HYACINTHE will be submitted to canonical investigation, which will probably result in excommunication.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Relations with the United States—The Puget Sound Negotiation.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the relations of England and the United States, says: "The progress and result of the negotiations on the Puget Sound question show that Americans and Englishmen keep sufficiently above the mists of national prejudices and apply the common principles of equity to the settlement of international disputes. The work was a trying one for the arbitrators. Any decision would have been satisfactory. The actual one is not unsatisfactory. The most agreeable feature of this negotiation is the judicial temper displayed by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry. The San Juan and the *Alabama* difficulties are the only questions now left outstanding. These, if ever brought to arbitration at the same hands, could scarcely resist the anxiety to observe the terms of their commission, by doing justice and equity without fear, favor or affection for their own country, which has distinguished the arbitrators of this claim."

The Cotton Question—The Times on the State of the Trade.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The London *Times* of to-day, in an article on the cotton question, says: "If cotton is dear with its increased production because of new spinning countries bidding against us, then the Liverpool quotations are unintelligible. If spinners not only carry off the raw material, but curtail their demands for our manufactures, the state of trade is unintelligible also. On these suppositions it is useless to cry for more and cheaper cotton, the evil arising only from the loss of the monopoly. The cotton demand is limited, and competitors diminish our share of the manufacture. We cannot discern that cotton at sixpence per pound would bring trade back to England. We lost it by the loss of the raw material; but since then so many events have occurred affecting this great industry that it is necessary to distribute or apportion their several results in the state of things before us."

Mr. Gladstone and the Fenian Prisoners—Jefferson Davis.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to a petition for amnesty to the Fenians, promises to submit the petition to the Queen, but does not pledge the Government to any particular action on the subject. He acknowledges the soundness of judgment exhibited by the petitioners in attaching the true character to the offences committed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS sailed for America on Saturday in the steamer *Baltimore*.

Irish Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Meetings have been held at Dubin, Roscommon and Cork in favor of amnesty to the Fenians.

A meeting in support of tenant rights has been held at Maryborough.

The Harvard Crew and Their Boat Gift.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Telegraph* of to-day says: "The present by the Harvard crew of their boat to the London Rowing Club was far outdone by the spirit in whose it was given; and it is sure to be regarded less as a trophy than as a token turned, by the skill and grace of the vanquished, into a pledge of kindly brotherhood."

ITALY.

Mount Vesuvius in a State of Eruption.

FLORENCE, Sept. 27.—Mount Etna is in a state of violent eruption. The streams of lava are pouring from the crater into the Val Due.

CUBA.

The Jordan Surrender Story—Other Insurgents Said to be Treating with the Authorities—Ships at Havana—The Sugar Crop.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—The telegram sent from Havana on Saturday last, relative to the surrender of General JORDAN and his troops upon the payment by the Government of a certain sum of money, was based upon official dispatches.

It is reported that the insurgents in the neighborhood of Yaguaramas and Pala, and between Cienfuegos and Colon, are treating with the Spanish authorities relative to surrender. Their surrender is important, if true, the rebel bands in this quarter being nearest to the sugar districts of Colon and Cardenas.

The number of shipping in the ports of Havana is twenty-five ships and barks, thirty-one brigs and eight schooners.

The exports of sugar from Havana and Matanzas during the past week foot up 14,000 boxes and 1,600 hogsheads to foreign ports, and 7,000 boxes to the United States. The sugar stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas amounts to 214,000 boxes and 9,000 hogsheads.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The London Morning Post on the Subject—A Difficult Game.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The *Morning Post* to-day has a letter from its Paris correspondent, wherein the Cuban question is discussed at length. The writer says the interest in the matter is increasing in Paris, but the public must not expect to learn precisely the intercourse between Madrid and Washington. There is a difficult game to be played, in order to avoid wounding Spanish pride.

ST. DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

Defeat of the Dominican Rebels—Salnave Defeated in Hayti.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Advices from St. Domingo have been received up to the 9th inst.

BAEZ had defeated the rebels who were besieging AZUA.

The news of the defeat of SALNAVE (BAEZ's ally) was sorrowfully received by the latter's partisans.

Mail News from Hayti—An Envoy to the United States—Arrival of Officers to Take Out the Atlanta.

The following news was received by the steamship *City of Port-au-Prince*, which arrived at this port yesterday:

General VERTHUIEN CHEVALLIER, late in command at Gonaives, capitulated to the enemy, himself dictating the terms, and returned to Port-au-Prince on the 2d inst. with his troops. The rebel steamers *Quaker City* and *Florida* shelled the city several days before it surrendered.

President SALNAVE returned to Port-au-Prince from AUX CAYES on the 6th inst. upon important business pertaining to his Government, leaving his troops behind, who for four months past have been besieging that port. The President was to return and take command of his troops again in a few days.

On the 7th inst. Mr. BASSETT, the newly-appointed Minister from the United States, was formally received by the President. His reception was most cordial. Ex-Minister HOLLISTER took leave of the President upon the same occasion.

The Government sends by the *City of Port-au-Prince* General MEMILLIUS CLERMONT as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. He accompanies Mr. SIDNEY DAVENZIN, of New-York, who returns upon Government affairs, and will be his guest while in the United States.

Admiral ELLINS and other officers of the Haytian navy also go to the United States for the purpose of bringing out the iron-clad *Atlanta*, recently purchased by the Government.

The steamers *Salnave* and *Galatea* took Port Liberty, near Cape Hayti, after a short engagement, and it is expected that Aux Cayes will soon surrender to the legitimate Government.

JAMAICA.

A Suit for the Detention of the La Have—The Sugar Crop.

KINGSTON, Sept. 8, via HAVANA, Sept. 27.—The owners of the schooner *La Have* have brought suit against the Government for heavy damages for detention of their vessel in this port.

The prospects of the sugar crop are discouraging.

PORTO RICO.

The New Tariff—Shipments of Sugar and Molasses—The Island Quiet.

PORTO RICO, Sept. 9, via HAVANA, Sept. 27.—The new tariff on merchandise, imported and exported, will go into operation on the 1st of January, 1870.

All of the sugar and molasses received at the ports of this island has been shipped.

The island is perfectly quiet, no political disturbances having broken out.

ST. THOMAS.

Earthquake Shocks—A Steamer Disabled.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Advices have been received from St. Thomas to the 18th inst.

Three shocks of earthquake occurred on the 17th. The stores were closed and business was suspended throughout the city. No lives were lost so far as known. General alarm prevailed.

The *Tuscania*, from Southampton, was disabled in a hurricane on the night of the 17th. It would require four days for repairs.

VENEZUELA.

Military Operations—Blockade of Maracaibo—Typhus Fever.

CARACAS, Sept. 7, via HAVANA, Sept. 27.—President MONAGAS is actively engaged preparing for a campaign against Governor FULGAR.

The Venezuelan man-of-war *Bolivar* is blockading the port of Maracaibo.

The typhus fever is raging at Curacoa.

GUZMAN BLANCO is still at Curacoa, plotting against President MONAGAS.

CANADA.

A Pacific Railroad—Discount on Greenbacks—Prorogation of Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 27.—An application will be made at the next session of Parliament for a charter for the Union Pacific Railway, to be constructed from a point on Lake Superior, *via* the Red River, to a point on the eastern boundary of British Columbia, with power to improve the navigation leading to and from Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods; also for a charter to run a railway from Pembina, *via* Fort Garry, to a point on Lake Winnepeg or Saskatchewan River, with power to improve the navigation of the Saskatchewan River. Negotiation is in progress with reference to establishing a branch of the Bank of Montreal at Fort Garry.

Discount on American invoices twenty-seven per cent.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 11th of October.

Prince Arthur in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—Prince ARTHUR and the Governor-General of Canada and suite arrived here on a special train at 1:30 P. M. drove around the city, lunched at the Tift House in company with Ex-President FILLMORE, and left the city at 4 o'clock.

An Absconded Broker.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Sept. 27.—JOHN D. CULVER, a broker of this place, absconded Saturday night, taking with him $20,000 or $25,000. Several banks are sufferers, as well as a number of business men.

Discharge Under the Extradition Laws.

TORONTO, Sept. 27.—ALBERT J. GOULD, the New-York forger, was before the Police Magistrate to-day. His Worship decided the evidence insufficient for extradition, and the prisoner was discharged.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Return of Dr. Hayes' Expedition—Bradford, the Artist, also Returned.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 27.—The expedition of Dr. HAYES and BRADFORD, the artist, has returned from the Arctic regions, entirely successful in every object and all well. They penetrated the middle ice, in which the British steam whaler *Alexandria* was crushed by the ice. Her crew was saved.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth's Farewell to Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, who is about leaving for New-York, preached his farewell sermon last evening, in the Boston Theatre, to an audience estimated to number not less than 4,000 persons.

Heavy Damages Against a Town—Suicide—Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—A jury in the Supreme Court has awarded $17,000 damages to C. O. POLLARD against the town of Woburn, for permanent injuries received by the plaintiff from a defect in the highway.

GEORGE STRINGER, who was committed to jail in Lawrence, last May, for placing obstructions on the track of the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad, hanged himself last night.

THOMAS E. STEARNS, alias Thomas Carter, who is charged with obtaining several thousand dollars in this city two years ago, by selling counterfeit bonds, has been arrested in New-Hampshire and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Foundering of the "Trade Wind" Between New-Orleans and Belize—But One Boat Heard From—Two Still Missing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The steamship *Trade Wind*, Captain MORRILL, hence on the 23d inst. for Belize, Honduras, went down at sea on the 24th. There were only three passengers on board, who with the crew took to the lifeboats. One of the boats in charge of HENRY ARNOLD, a colored pilot of Belize, with four persons, including two of the passengers, reached the Southwest Pass bar yesterday. They parted company with the other boats on Friday evening, and did not see them afterward. The weather was very rough at the time the boats got separated. A steamer has gone in search of the missing boats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—There are no further tidings of the Trade Wind's boats. The roughness of the Gulf causes apprehension for their safety.

Wreck of the Ship Electric Spark on the Coast of Ireland—An American Schooner Lost.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—The ship *Electric Spark*, from Liverpool Aug. 8, for San Francisco, is ashore off Wexford, and is likely to become a complete wreck.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The United States Consul at Turk's Island reports the wreck of the schooner *Plandome*, of New-York, on the 18th of August, on the reef of Salt Rock, Caicos. Six of the crew had been sent to Philadelphia by the Consul.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Burning of the Hope Cotton Mills, Allegheny City.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 27.—About 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Hope Cotton Mills, in Allegheny City, owned by A. H. CHILDS & Co., which destroyed the buildings entirely. The loss is about $150,000; insured for $115,000, mostly in Eastern companies. About three hundred employes are thrown out of work.

Fire in Galesburg, Ill.—A Flouring Mill Burned.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—A Galesburg dispatch says the flouring mill owned by C. JONES, in that city, was entirely destroyed by fire Sunday morning. There was an insurance on the mill of $130,000 in a foreign company; and on the stock there was $3,000 in the Home and $5,000 in the Lorillard, of New-York.

THE AVONDALE FUND.

Election of Officers of the Board of Trustees—The Plan of Distribution Adopted.

PLYMOUTH, Penn., Sept. 27.—The Trustees of the Avondale Relief Fund for Widows and Orphans met to-day at Plymouth and adopted a plan for the distribution of the funds that reach them. After taking the oath required by the rules and regulations, the Trustees elected E. C. WADHAMS, President; H. GAYLORD, Treasurer; and WILLIAM L. WILSON, Secretary and Disbursing Agent. The report and rules and regulations, as adopted, acknowledge that the fund is specific and is given solely for the aid and relief of those persons who survive the appalling death, which involved husbands, fathers, brothers and sons in the dark chambers of the Avondale Colliery; to them alone the benefit of a generous and prompt public contribution belongs; to no other charity, present or prospective, shall any of the fund be assigned. The plan of distribution for the first year is as follows: Each widow will be paid the sum of $200 in equal monthly payments; each male orphan child under 14 years of age and each female orphan child under 16 years of age shall be paid for the same period $100 in the same manner. Children over the ages mentioned will be paid in full a sum not exceeding $200; $5,000 were voted to meet special cases not embraced in the foregoing. These provisions are made for aid and relief till the 1st day of October, 1870, and will absorb all but $40,000. The remainder of the fund is to be carefully invested in good securities that can be converted into cash when required, and to constitute a permanent fund, divisible upon the following basis: One-third to constitute a widows' fund and the remaining two-thirds an orphans' fund. From these funds widows and orphans are to receive quarterly payments until the whole is exhausted. The report and rules in *extenso* will be furnished the city Press for publication in a day or two. Colonel H. B. WRIGHT, who prepared the report and rules, was continued as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The bonds of the Treasurer were fixed at $20,000. The Board adjourned to meet at Plymouth, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1869.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Operations in New-Mexico—Hard Boys and Woodchoppers Attacked—Several Indians Killed by the Latter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Advices received by the Indian Department from Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, represent that the Mescalero Apache Indians are still on the war path. The citizens of San José, New-Mexico, report that a party of five or six of this tribe attacked four boys, who were herding sheep near that town, on the evening of the 10th of August. Two of the boys escaped; one was killed on the spot, and one (FRANCISCO BIZA, aged 13 years) was carried into captivity. The Indians also captured 2,000 head of sheep about thirty miles south of San José. These were subsequently recaptured by a party of citizens. The country inhabited by these Indians is so rough and mountainous that it is difficult to find them.

Official information has also been received confirmatory of the report of the killing of four men (woodchoppers) at Fort Buford. They were in the employ of a contractor from St. Paul. The men made a hard fight, and, it is thought, killed several Indians. One dead Indian was left on the ground. Recently the Uncapapas drove off the ponies, twenty in number, of the Indian scouts, at Rice River. The Indians in the vicinity of Fort Sully are very quiet.

Murder Near Baltimore—A Farmer Found Dead.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—SAMUEL BARTON, a farmer, aged 60 years, living on Gunpowder River, in Baltimore County, was found at his house, on Saturday morning, brutally murdered—his head nearly severed from his body. The suspected murderer is one WILLIAM BROWN, formerly of Terre Haute, Ind. He was a soldier in the army, and after the war he married a niece of Mr. BARTON, with whom he resided at the time of the murder. It is evident that he committed the murder with an ax. A reward of $250 is offered for his arrest.

A Suspicious Craft at Sea.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 27.—The smack *Lizzie*, Captain MOXLEY, from Montauk Point, arrived at New-London to-day. She reports seeing a large steamer off Montauk on Sunday, receiving coal from a schooner alongside. The names of both vessels were painted out, and the steamer carried a heavy armament.

The Naval Academy—Additional Cadets Admitted.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—The Examining Board at the Naval Academy have admitted the following additional cadets: Frank White, of Maine; C. C. Chittenden, of Ohio; E. B. Crocker, of Massachusetts; E. F. Hurd, of New-York; J. E. Culp, of Indiana; J. E. Anderson, of Ohio; L. J. Davis, of New-York; H. S. Cornell, of Indiana; E. R. Fisher, of Illinois; H. Habershaw, of Georgia; W. F. Shaw, of New-Hampshire; E. R. Ray, of Pennsylvania; Wm. McKelvey, of Pennsylvania; Charles M. McCartney, of Pennsylvania; Charles V. Grant, of Tennessee; John F. Robb, of Illinois; Charles F. Laird, of Ohio; Chas. A. Wallingford, of Indiana. These appointments were made up to Saturday night.

WASHINGTON.

The Order to Sell Four Millions of Gold—The True Version of its Origin—The Proposed American Cable—The Gate Crop.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The falsehood was telegraphed North from this city on Friday night that Secretary BOUTWELL refused to consent to the extra sale of gold until ordered by the President, and that the latter was persuaded into compliance by the appeals of prominent banking houses. Your correspondent stated the general facts as they were in his dispatches on the same evening; but as the false statement has been reiterated it is well to give the facts in greater detail. The Secretary had, as usual, given no person whomsoever any indication of what his action would be, although he did determine on Friday morning, of his own accord, in view of the serious manner in which the public finances were being affected, to order an extra sale of several millions. With this resolution matured he left his office at 11 o'clock to consult the President and ascertain his views. As he entered, the latter himself introduced the subject, and Mr. BOUTWELL remarked: "That is just what I have come to see you about." The President then observed that he much preferred to avoid interfering, and to await the issuance of the order in the regular course, on Sunday evening, the 26th inst., for the October sales; but matters had assumed such a serious aspect, and so much damage was being done to the revenues and the Government credit, that if five millions would break up the Ring, he thought it wise to try it. The Secretary coincided, though he thought five millions was more than was necessary. The President then suggested three millions, and Mr. BOUTWELL said he had thought of making it four millions, which was approved, and the Secretary returned to his office and wrote the telegraphic order to the Assistant Treasurer. No personal appeal whatever was made to the President by the banking house alluded to, and no order was given to the Secretary. This particularity of detail becomes necessary only because the facts in the case have been falsified with an apparently malicious purpose. The simple truth is that while the action in question was unconstrained on the part of both the President and Secretary, except so far as the circumstances affected the public credit, they nevertheless would both have preferred, had it been advisable, to have given no order until the regular one of last night. But they were in accord in what they did. Their respective judgments as to what was best to do were coincident, and neither had to persuade the other.

THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC CABLE.

The movement to organize a company for the purpose of laying a distinctively American cable between the United States and Europe appears to be gaining strength, and it would appear as if the enterprise was already somewhat of a success. A gentleman arrived here to-day from New-York and filed with the Postmaster-General an agreement to abide by whatever conditions the Government may impose, under the Cable laws between the United States and foreign countries. The intention of the Company is, it is said, to land the Old World end in Germany.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President, with customary good nature and patience, this morning went through the ordeal of seeing and listening to about one hundred people, besides attending to official business. Most of these callers are in search of employment. Among the more prominent visitors were Congressman WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Mayor CHAPMAN, of Baltimore; General DWIGHT, of New-York; Judge PASCHAL and A. J. HAMILTON, of Texas; Mr. BAYLES, who was Postmaster of Louisville for a day, and Colonel HAGGERTY, who was Consul at Glasgow until he arrived there.

THE OATS CROP.

The Agricultural Department has received from the Michigan Agricultural College the results of its experience with five new different kinds of oats, the seed of which was imported last season. The yield reached the unprecedented figure of sixty-four bushels to the acre, the weight being thirty-four pounds. The oats crop of the country amounts to 175,000,000 bushels. The Commissioner intends to import large quantities next year.

THE CHRONICLE.

The *Chronicle* this morning announced a reduction of its price from five to three cents per daily copy.

PERSONAL.

Dr. BRINK, Ex-United States Consul at Mexico, arrived here this evening. He was, it will be remembered, the bearer, some time ago, of the much-talked-of Rosecrans propositions relative to the purchase or cession of Mexican territory to the United States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

AN APPOINTMENT.

WILLIAM WHEET has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Booneville, Mo.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander LULL has been detached from the *Lancaster* and ordered to command the *Nantasket*.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED DURING THE QUARTER.

Official returns of passengers arriving in the United States during the quarter ending with June shows an extraordinary increase. The whole number is 177,822, of whom nearly 60,000 were females.

MAJOR HAGGERTY.

Major HAGGERTY had a long and satisfactory interview with the President to-day on the subject of his rejection by the British Government as Consul at Glasgow.

The Massachusetts State Labor Reform Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—Delegates to the State Labor Reform Convention, to be held here to-morrow, are arriving in large numbers from all sections of Massachusetts. They represent every mechanical interest. The Convention promises to be a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to Washington College.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 23.

A letter, of 15th inst., from J. M. LEECH, Esq., clerk of the Faculty of Washington College, to ROBERT M. LUSHER, Esq., agent of the Peabody fund for this State, announces that Mr. PEABODY has inclosed the bonds donated in the hands of a gentleman of high repute, for the enforcement and the employment of the proceeds for the benefit of the College. They are coupon bonds, worth, with interest, $60,000 or $65,000, which were paid for by Mr. PEABODY and lost at sea, and which, undoubtedly, constitute a just claim against the State of Virginia. They have been regularly reported as part of the State debt, and precedents, old and recent, would justify and require their release. Hon. HENRY A. WISE, who was Governor at the time of the loss, considers the claim valid. In the case of an individual or banking corporation, there is no doubt that the Courts would enforce the claim.

Mr. LEECH adds: "It has been assiduously circulated that the claim is worthless, with motives which are certainly not friendly to Washington College, nor to the illustrious donor, who would scorn to mock the College with an empty gift. The great reputation of Mr. PEABODY cannot suffer by the imputation of having offered an idle and meaningless compliment to the cause of Southern education; nor will that cause suffer by the failure of Virginia to recognize her just debts, or of Washington College to use judiciously the munificent donation."

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK.

The Republican State Convention at Syracuse—List of Delegates.

The Republican Union State Convention is to be held in Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 29, to nominate candidates for the several State offices to be filled at the election on the 2d of November. The representation allowed in the Convention is one delegate from each Assembly District, and an additional delegate for every 1,500 or fractional part of 1,500 Republican votes in excess of 750 polled in the district, the vote for President last November being taken as the basis. The delegates to the Convention thus far chosen are given below:

ALBANY COUNTY.

Second District—Charles R. Knowles, Charles E. Smith, Joseph Davis, 2d.
Third District—Charles P. Easton, I. N. Keeler, William H. Haskell.
Fourth District—Henry D. Fuller, Joseph H. Hollands, James Young.

BROOME COUNTY.

Giles W. Hotchkiss, Benjamin De Voe, J. S. Conklin, E. F. Jones, P. Edmister.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Second District—A. G. Dow, C. B. Allen, E. C. Topliff.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

First District—C. Dixon, E. B. Kimball, Robert Hume, J. W. Barrss.
Second District—E. C. Hall, Christopher Foster, De Witt Raynor, D. C. Gould.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

First District—John R. Robertson, John Steward, Wm. L. Green, Edward F. Underhill.
Second District—H. L. Lamb, J. Brooks, C. Abbey, O. Stiles.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Samuel C. Tabor, William T. Post, Israel O. Scudder.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

First District—Peter Mesick, Gilbert Langdon, A. N. Webb.
Second District—James H. Wild, William H. Tobey, Thomas B. Rider.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

First District—Peter B. Sleight, David R. Gould, Orin Wakeman, W. A. Van Wagner.
Second District—James Smith, John B. Duncan, William W. Sayers, William R. Woodon.

ERIE COUNTY.

First District—George Orr, Charles Jessamine, John Dalson.
Second District—Joseph Bell, John Pierce, L. K. Buss.
Third District—E. R. Jewett, J. M. Schermerhorn, George Fieldman.
Fourth District—J. B. Young, Charles B. Roth, Burton A. Halbert.
Fifth District—E. W. Godfrey, Jas. Rider, J. H. Plumb.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

James W. Kimball, Samuel C. Williamson, George E. Greene.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

H. E. Smith, A. D. L. Baker, B. T. Smith.

GENESEE COUNTY.

H. W. Hascall, D. D. Waite, E. B. Milford, H. Blodgett Greene.

GREENE COUNTY.

Joseph Piero, Jr., John Sanderson, Liberty P. Moro.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Second District—L. L. Hammonds, H. B. Keene, W. W. Butterfield, A. W. Peck.

KINGS COUNTY.

First District—Isaac Bourne, C. B. Phillips.
Second District—Joseph Reeve, A. B. Thorne, Edward Coburn, E. L. Sanderson.
Third District—Wm. H. Burleigh, E. D. Webster.
Fourth District—Ira A. Kimball, Jno. Williams, Wm. Richardson.
Fifth District—H. E. Wheeler, Jesse C. Rowan, A. P. Higgins, H. P. Crosier.
Seventh District—Geo. B. McGrath, Chas. P. Raymond.
Eighth District—A. M. Bliss, Geo. C. Bennett, D. Lyster.
Ninth District—A. G. Williams, John Oakey, J. L. Guisebard.

LEWIS COUNTY.

John O'Donnell, Clinton L. Merriam, Charles M. Paris.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Shepard P. Morgan, Matthew Wiard, John B. Morey, C. K. Sanders.

MADISON COUNTY.

Second District—L. C. Kilham, W. O. Spencer, W. A. Crandall.

MONROE COUNTY.

First District—H. H. Sperry, Wm. P. Loud, J. F. Burdick.
Second District—Edward M. Smith, L. M. Newton, E. H. Hollister, Adolph Nolte, David R. Barton.
Third District—Franklin Hinchey, Mr. Hascall, Mr. Burnett.

NEW-YORK COUNTY.

The delegates from New-York are divided among the three organizations, according to the terms of the union lately effected, thirty delegates being assigned to the old Twenty-second-street organization, and thirteen each to the Twenty-third-street and Twenty-eighth-street organizations. The delegates selected are as follows:

Twenty-second-street Delegates.

At Large—Wm. E. Stewart, Henry Smith, Jno. Cochran, J. J. Oliver, Jas. H. Taylor, C. S. Spencer, Jno. Fitch, E. F. Andrews, Stephen H. Knapp. Alternates—Wm. B. White, Ira O. Miller, W. C. Dewey, J. A. Richmond, D. D. Conover, J. W. Culver, R. C. Brown, Andrew Wihinan, R. Dexter.

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1—	Nathan Kingsley,	A. W. Leggett,
2—	Horace Greeley,	Dennis McLaughlin,
3—	Thos. Mulligan,	Ed. A. Willoughby,
4—	Jas. McLaren,	Geo. McGraw,
5—	Jas. Winterbottom,	Alex. H. Keech.
6—	Edwa. Pierrepont,	Hugh Nesbit,
7—	Owen W. Brennan,	Jacob H. Gumble,
8—	L. H. Kirk,	Wm. P. Allen,
9—	John M. Coster,	Jas. Cummings,
10—	T. E. Stillman,	Martin B. Brown,
11—	John V. Gridley,	Jas. I. Hastie,
12—	F. J. Fithian,	John Duke,
13—	Alex. McLeod,	A. S. Chandler,
14—	Bernard Sheridan,	J. J. Kehoe,
15—	E. Harrison Reed,	Geo. F. Hopper,
16—	Jas. M. Townsend,	Henry Beeney,
17—	Ira Allen,	Samuel Beaunes,
18—	Geo. H. Van Cleft,	Samuel Blauvelt,
19—	Isaac O. Hunt,	Alexander McLewis,
20—	Geo. R. Van Brunt,	James Owen,
21—	Chas. H. Cooper,	Abraham Brown.

Twenty-third-street Delegates.

Delegates.	Alternates.
Alonzo B. Cornell,	J. Wilson Green,
James R. Davis,	Garrett L. Schuyler,
Robert Edwards, Jr.,	Andrew Blakely, Jr.,
Enos Elliott,	E. G. Nevins,
Thos. E. Stewart,	James Hunter,
Edward D. Morgan,	I. C. Wagner,
James W. Farr,	Wm. H. Gedney,
Geo. H. Andrews,	Geo. H. Sheldon,
E. Delafield Smith,	A. Jackson Plumb,
Charles A. Arthur,	Geo. A. Hill,
Sheridan Shook,	David Miller,
Merwin R. Brewer,	Wm. O'Bryan,
Thomas Murphy,	John J. Sillcock.

Twenty-eighth-street Delegates.

Delegates.	Alternates.
William Grassl,	John Batterberry,
W. F. Richardson,	Joseph W. Howe,
Norman Stratton,	Alexander M. Eagleson,
M. H. Patterson, Jr.,	Joseph Archibald,
Charles F. Shaw,	Alexander Wilder,
Joseph C. Pinckney,	Henry Comstock,
Henry D. Lapaugh,	George P. Putnam,
John D. Ottiwell,	Spencer Kirby,
W. P. Satterlee,	Moses D. E. Crosby,
Charles E. Kimball,	Alexander Thain,
Francis A. Thomas,	Hamlin Babcock,
William Haw, Jr.,	George W. Lyon,
Otis T. Hall,	George R. Davies.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

First District—T. E. Ellsworth, H. F. Cady, O. L. Welton.
Second District—Albert A. Porter, William R. Grant, George A. Bradley.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

First District—Joseph A. Sherman, David J. Millard, B. U. Sherman.
Second District—Addison B. Tuttle, Sidney A. Brown, Hayden M. Mixer.
Third District—Stephen Cromwell, E. J. Lawton, John Halsted.
Fourth District—W. Ray Tanner, George F. Tanner, Henry Park.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

First District—W. E. Chamberlain, John F. Meschell, Augustus H. Sanger, De Witt C. Toll.
Second District—George Raynor, James Kelley, O. J. Brown, G. K. Collins.
Third District—Henry H. Gage, Judson Cardee, B. F. Scott, Timothy Hough.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

First District—D. W. Cariough, D. G. Lapham, George Cook.

ORANGE COUNTY.

First District—Enos Farrington, C. B. Martin, Chas. E. Brooks, George E. Smith.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Noah Davis, Benjamin Field, Jefferson D. Childs, Thos. Turner.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

First District—J. C. Churchill, W. G. Fort, Oren Sanderson.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

First District—J. I. Hendryx, Wm. W. Campbell, Burton W. Lidell.
Second District—Geo. Gregory, Harvey Hunt, Sheffield Harrington.

QUEENS COUNTY.

First District—L. Bradford Prince, Leonard F. Coles.
Second District—William E. Cummings, Bernardus Hendrickson, Peter Haslam.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

First District—John A. Griswold, M. S. Dickerman, E. A. Dunham, Jr., H. B. Harvey.
Second District—Elihu Butts, P. J. March, J. F. Armstrong.
Third District—Marcus Bull, Jonas Whiting, James Akin.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Samuel L. Hopping, Henry Mendell.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

First District—George M. Gleason, N. Martin Curtis, Newton Aldrich, Abel Godard.
Second District—Ansel B. Hamilton, D. S. Lynde, H. O. Sweet, S. P. Remington.
Third District—A. H. Andrews, E. A. Merritt, John Thompson, T. H. Ferris.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

First District—George West, Adam Mott, L. Vandeker.
Second District—Waldo M. Potter, A. C. Allord, N. M. Houghton.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Robert C. Dorn, Henry M. Crane, Daniel P. Forrest.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Minard Harder, John G. Gebeard, Freeman Loveland.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Second District—Charles R. Thomson, John Tolos, Wm. M. Sherwood.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

E. A. Carpenter, John S. Marcy, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., G. H. Shepard.

ULSTER COUNTY.

First District—George H. Sharpe, Peter Cantine, Henry M. Crane.

WARREN COUNTY.

Orange Ferris, N. B. Le Rau, Barclay Thomas.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Second District—Deliverance Rogers, Pelatiah Jakeway, J. M. Rea.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

First District—John A. Cook, James W. McDermott, William Cooper.
Second District—H. D. Robertson, C. S. Babcock, E. P. Ferris.
Third District—Elliot C. Cowdin, James T. Collyer, Jacob Ackerman.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Wm. H. Merrill, John E. Loving, E. E. Farman, Geo. A. Sanders.

The Chemung County Republican Convention.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—At the Chemung County Republican Convention, held at the village of Horseheads on Saturday, DAVID DECKER, of Elmira, was nominated for Member of the Assembly, and Major JNO. S. COOLY, of Southport, for School Commissioner. RUFUS KING was chosen delegate to the Judicial Convention, and SAMUEL C. TABOR, WM. T. POST and ISRAEL O. SCUDDER to the State Convention, and JOHN I. NICKS, CHARLES G. FAIRMAN, DANIEL CLARK and WM. BROWN to the Senatorial Convention.

Nineteenth Ward Citizen's Association.

Yesterday evening a large meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Citizen's Association, having for its object the establishment of new omnibus routes on Fifth and Madison avenues running to Yorkville, and dummy cars on the Harlem road between Fourteenth and 126th streets, was held at Jackson Hall, No. 1,660 Third avenue, JOHN FOLEY, President, stated that the agents employed to obtain signatures to a memorial to be presented to Mayor HALL had obtained the names of 1,800 persons.

Mr. T. D. DEALY's motion to appoint a committee of three from each election district in the ward to wait upon the Mayor and to present the petition, was carried after a short discussion. It was also resolved to invite the members of the East side Association to cooperate with it in this movement. The meeting adjourned until next Monday evening.

German Independent Organization of the Sixth Senatorial District.

The German Independent Central Organization of the Sixth Senatorial District held a meeting at No. 41 First-avenue last night, Mr. FR. V. EGANNO presiding. One hundred and fifteen delegates from thirty-five clubs were present. An Executive Committee of twenty-nine members was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Seventeenth Ward International Democratic Association.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward International Democratic Association held last evening, resolutions were adopted recommending the nomination of CHARLES G. CORNELL for State Senator, ANTHONY HARTMANS for Coroner, and CHRISTOPHER FIRICKS for Assemblyman of the Tenth District.

Tweed and Walters Flag Raising in the Seventh Ward.

The unterrified Democracy of the Seventh Ward assembled in large numbers last evening at the corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street, to give expression to their preference for WM. M. TWEED as nominee for State Senator for the Fourth Senatorial District, and for RICHARD WALTERS as nominee for Alderman of the Ward.

Amid the cheers of the crowd, the firing of guns, music and bonfires, the campaign flag was given to the breeze. Speeches followed by RICHARD WALTERS, the Tammany candidate; MORRIS P. DOWLEY, T. JEFFERSON MONTGOMERY, Mr. SOLOMON and others of the Seventh Ward.

The Political Agitation Among the Workingmen.

At a meeting of the German Central Workingmen's Union, held at the Steuben House last evening, the "Committee on Agitation" reported that they had had a conference with a similar committee of the American Workingmen's Union, and that together they had determined to call a mass meeting of the working men on the second Tu

THE GOLD BUBBLE.

The Excitement Subsiding—Activity at the Gold Exchange Bank—Meeting of the Gold Board—Action in the Courts.

Wall-street yesterday resumed something of its ordinary appearance. The fever of the previous days seemed allayed, and men talked and acted with a cooler temper. Along the sidewalks, opposite the Exchange, were crowds of outsiders who appeared to be waiting for something to turn up, but their curiosity was not satisfied.

The centres of interest were the Gold Exchange Bank and the Gold Room, although no business was done at the latter place. In the morning the Gold Board met and held a lively session. Resolutions were moved that all purchases and sales of gold be suspended until to-day, and that all transactions made on Friday be cleared through the Gold Exchange Bank at fixed rates, and the difference be settled by the dealers among themselves. The latter proposition did not meet with favor. The statement of WM. BELDEN & CO. was made the subject of a special resolution: "That non-compliance on the requisition of the Gold Exchange Bank to take up the gold of WM. BELDEN & CO. shall work a suspension of any one of the Board by such apparent failure."

A committee, appointed to get a copy of their statement, reported the bank's inability to furnish it. After further discussion, and without accomplishing anything, the Board adjourned to this morning.

The Gold Exchange Bank was again besieged yesterday with brokers. All its officers were crowded with work. After being up all night, they found little chance for rest during the day. Up to last evening Friday's statements had been settled, and only the checks remained to be drawn. But for their exhaustion the bank officers would have continued their efforts to regulate matters, by working last night also. They, however, will begin again early this morning, and by noon hope to satisfy all demands.

The bank payments yesterday amounted to $8,000,000 in currency and $2,000,000 in coin.

The following circular from the President of the Bank shows the list of failures resulting from the explosion of last week:

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK, Nos. 33 BROADWAY AND 23 NEW-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I hand you inclosed your corrected statement. The following statements of dealers have been rejected from the movement for failure to comply with the rules:

ALBERT SPEYERS.	HERMAN & GRAVES.
DORNIN & BOOCOCK.	CHASE, MOULTON & Co.
GALWEY, HUNTER & Co.	P. H. WILLIAMS, Jr. & Co.
WM. BELDEN & Co.	CHAS. W. KEEP & Co.
JAS. BROWN & Co.	

Your balances must be made good by 12 o'clock to-day. All accounts not settled at that time will be regarded as failed, for the purpose of clearing. You will be immediately informed of any further default on your statement. Yours, respectfully,

H. M. BENEDICT, President.

A number of injunctions and attachments were issued yesterday by Judge DLEMIN, in the Supreme Court, in the following actions growing out of the late gold transactions:

Charles Unger and others vs. William M. Lloyd and the New-York Gold Exchange Bank.—In this case an injunction was issued restraining the defendant, the Bank, from paying over to Lloyd, and the latter from receiving, $11,000 of plaintiff's money deposited as security for borrowed gold.

Caldwell Ashworth vs. William C. Dornin and Samuel Boocock, and the New-York Gold Exchange Bank.—An injunction was issued in this case restraining the bank from transferring or mingling with its own funds any balance standing in said bank to the credit of the defendants, Dornin and Boocock.

Caldwell Ashworth vs. The New-York Gold Exchange Bank and the National Bank of Commerce.—An injunction was issued in this case restraining the Bank of Commerce from paying to the Gold Exchange Bank plaintiff's checks for $214,000, unless checks of the Gold Exchange Bank given to plaintiff for $60,000 are offset against plaintiff's checks in the regular Bank Clearing-house. This action is based on the alleged imminent insolvency of the Gold Exchange Bank, and the preceding action on the alleged insolvency of Dornin & Boocock.

In the suits of Hatch vs. Belden and others and Fast vs. The same, the Court granted attachments on the ground that they were removing their property with intent to defraud their creditors, and were also concealing themselves with intent to avoid service of process. It was understood late in the evening that the attachment had not been executed, and that the execution would be able to make a satisfactory settlement.

J. Edward Eastman vs. Alexander J. Wood, James G. Rieck and the New-York Gold Exchange Bank.—An injunction was issued in this case, restraining the bank from paying over $5,000 deposited to the credit of the defendants, Wood and Rieck.

Anthony V. B. Van Dyke vs. Dornin & Boocock and the New-York Gold Exchange Bank.—An injunction was issued in this case restraining the bank from paying over to Dornin & Boocock $23,000 belonging to plaintiff, and deposited as security on a gold loan.

Henry C. Hardy & Frederick Hardy vs. Robert Waller and the New-York Exchange Bank.—An injunction was issued in this case restraining the bank from paying over to the defendant the sum of $26,800 75 deposited as security for borrowed gold.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
102—	Feeney vs. Harrison.	108—	Feldmann vs. Harris.
105—	Pacific National Bank vs. Dowd.	109—	Balch vs. Gydyes.
106—	Collins vs. Collins.	110—	Haas vs. Mohr.
107—	U. S. Ins. Co. of Baltimore vs. Hemken.	111—	Mallison vs. Marsh.
108—	Finlay, Jr. vs. McBride.	112—	Hall vs. Lefferts.
109—	Matter of Wilbur vs. Biddle.	113—	McKay vs. Deyo.
78—	Eliss vs. Kelly.	114—	Austin vs. Bourman.
79—	O'Brien vs. Green.	115—	McQuade vs. Isaacs.
76—	Brunge vs. Nenjunga.	116—	Hendricks vs. Hendricks.
83—	Foster vs. Townsend Manuf. Co.	117—	Setzer vs. Heisinger.
	Call—No. 122.	118—	Borst, Jr., vs. Stearns.
		119—	Same vs. Same.
		120—	Same vs. Same.
		121—	Marvin vs. Hoffman.
		122—	Evarts vs. Christmas.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2742—	Dovoe vs. Coulter.	2852—	Shapter vs. Tristram.
2811—	Pendorville vs. Connolly.	2857—	Bernheimer vs. Mitvik
2860—	Bright vs. Wade.	2858—	Kellog vs. Leslie.
2859—	Schlosser vs. Landsberger.	2859—	Curtis vs. Schofield.
2788—	Jones vs. Bailes.	2860—	De Rage vs. Simon.
2775—	Sisson vs. Tallman.	2861—	Same vs. Same.
——	People vs. Michel.	2862—	Schmadt vs. Brandt.
2785—	Dering vs. McFadden.	2863—	Molrant vs. O'Brien.
2791—	Holt vs. Rosen.	2864—	Same vs. Cammyn.
2802—	Schneeberg vs. Harris.	2865—	Same vs. Same.
2814—	Hall vs. Cruse.	2866—	Fairchild vs. Wood.
2811—	Pendorville vs. Connolly.	2867—	Weinberg vs. Buhler.
2816—	Judson vs. Alsindh.	2868—	Same vs. Same.
2818—	Lyon vs. Bergen.	2869—	Kelley vs. Kelley.
2821—	Clarke vs. Kennedy.	2870—	Zuntz vs. Squires.
		2871—	Zuntz vs. Same.
		2872—	Zunth vs. Searing.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	The People vs. David Marsh; forgery.	6—	The People vs. Mary Gray; grand larceny.
2—	The People vs. James Lodge; felonious assault and battery.	7—	The People vs. James Wilson; grand larceny.
4—	The People vs. Moses Sackles; grand larceny.	8—	The People vs. Michael Miner; robbery.
		9—	The People vs. Wm. Wilson; grand larceny.
5—	The People vs. Frederick Mosbach; felonious assault and battery.	10—	The People vs. Patrick Doyle; robbery.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Held by Ward Hunt, C. J.

A meeting of this Court will be held this morning, at 11 A. M., in the new Court-house. Motions will be heard for the arrangement of causes on the Calendar. If any motion for a dismissal of the appeal in the following will be found the first but on the preferred calendar:

Nos.		Nos.	
1—	People vs. The People.	5—	Purdy vs. Mitchell.
3—	Moses vs. The People.	8—	Baker vs. Baker.
4—	Davis vs. The People.	9—	Smith vs. Erie Railway Co.
4—	Kerr vs. Kerr.	10—	Brown vs. Brown.
6—	Sheehy vs. Deer.		
6—	Denis vs. Crittenden.		

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 27.

By Judge Jones.

William O. Roome et al. vs. Granville Nicholson et al.; motion granted with costs.

Phebe A. Henderson vs. William L. Stowe et al.; motion denied with $10 costs; so much of it as seeks to vacate the order of July 16 because there is no ground for interference, and the rest of it because the Court has no power to grant the relief asked for.

Tyrus Y. Eldridge vs. Samuel C. Reed et al.; case settled and filed in Clerk's Office.

Robert McGrath vs. James W. Bell; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

William Elmore vs. Robert W. Milbank; the papers in this case are returned to have the affidavits in them corrected; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

John Lenihan et al. vs. John McBride Davidson, administrator, &c.; the stenographer's minutes must be furnished.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

The Star Fire Insurance Company vs. Henry H. Goebel; motion to strike out amended; complaint granted with $10 costs.

Patrick Lynch vs. William Mann and others; motion to serve a reply granted.

Ballou vs. Olmstead; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Isaacs vs. Springstein; complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Hawkins vs. Bliss and others; motion granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Frank F. Hamilton vs. Peter B. Campbell; attachment vacated and set aside on filing bond and surrender justifying.

Fowler Morris vs. William McKenzie; motion granted and cause referred.

Margaretha Teichel vs. John McElvany; judgment for plaintiff; damages to be assessed by a sheriff's jury.

The Merchants' National Bank, of Memphis, vs. Abraham H. Cardozo and others; motion granted and complaint granted.

Sarah A. Charlton vs. James G. Charlton; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Moses H. Hinckley vs. Martha A. Hinckley; proof of service of summons on the defendant.

COURT CALENDARS.

UNITED STATES COURT BROOKLYN—IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Benedict.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATING TO THE STEAMSHIP "CIRCASSIAN"—LIBEL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Daniel Steinman vs. *The Steamship Circassian, &c.*—This is a proceeding *in rem* against the steamship *Circassian* to enforce payment of a bottomry loan for the sum of $1,132 francs, given by the master to the libelants in the port of Antwerp. The bond in question is not binding upon this steamer, and accordingly I dismiss the libel with costs.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

A short time ago suits were commenced against the Cuban Junta to enforce payment for the use of tugs and other vessels employed in the expedition which, under the leadership of Colonel Ryan, effected a landing on Gardiner's Island. The cases were called for trial yesterday, when counsel for the Junta asked for a postponement until October. After arguments the cases went off for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 27.

Before Judges Clerke, Cardozo and Barnard.

The Court met to-day, and after delivering the following decisions, adjourned *sine die*:

CASES HEARD IN JUNE.

Brunnier vs. *Bogert.*—Judgment reversed; demurrer overruled, with leave to amend in twenty days on payment of costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.; dissenting opinion by Clerke, P. J.

Lindauit vs. *The Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Barnard, J., and by Clerke, P. J.

Stagg vs. *Alexander.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Gilmartin vs. *The Mayor of the City of New-York.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion of Barnard, J.

Owen, Administrator, &c. vs. *Williams et al.*—Decree of the Surrogate reversed. Order to be settled on notice. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Seely vs. *Sandler.*—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Beckwith vs. *The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, J.

CASES HEARD IN APRIL.

The National Park Bank of New-York vs. *The Ninth National Bank*; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Graham, J. Dissenting opinion by Sutherland, J.

Dorlon vs. *Dorlon et al.*; the case remitted, with leave to amend. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Hubbard vs. *Barbour*; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

Lobby vs. *Rosebrans et al.*; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clerke, J.

Lambard vs. *The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company*; order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Sutherland, J.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SEPT. 27.

Before Judge Cardozo.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met this morning, and after receiving a few indictments handed in by the Grand Jury, among which were one each against Officers Buddington and Jacobs, charged with clubbing in a cruel manner the German Burkle, adjourned over until Wednesday, the 29th inst.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 27.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS—CONTEMPT—REFEREE'S POWERS.

Before Hon. George C. Barrett, Judge.

John Lahle vs. *Philip Meyer.*—This case came before the Court on an order to show cause why plaintiff's proceedings should not be stayed, and more particularly why plaintiff should not be restrained from issuing an attachment against the defendant. It seems that in July last judgment was obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant, by default, for the sum of $[illegible], and that execution against the defendant was duly issued to the Sheriff and returned unsatisfied. The plaintiff then applied for an order of reference to examine the defendant in supplementary proceedings to execution. Judge Daly appointed A. R. Sage, Esq., referee, and on the day appointed for the hearing the defendant failed to appear, and the referee returned the papers with his certificate to the Court. An order to show cause, returnable in three days, was then granted by Judge BARRETT, why the defendant should not be punished for contempt, and was duly served on him. Again he failed to appear, and pending the preparation of the warrant of attachment defendant's attorney obtained an order to show cause why the plaintiff should not be restrained from issuing it, and also an order to show cause why the default taken should not be opened and the judgment set aside. After argument Judge BARRETT rendered his decision denying the motion to set aside the judgment, but granted the motion to stay the attachment, providing that the defendant appear before A. R. Sage, Esq., the referee, at his office, on the 28th inst., and submit to examination, and pay referee's fees and costs.

J. H. Cornell, plaintiff's attorney; Otto Meyer, defendant's attorney.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 27, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	120	200	Reading	54
10,000	do.	119⅞	400	do.	54
1,800	U. S. 5s, '81, C.	120	200	do.	54⅛
32,000	do.	119⅞	100	do.	54⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	121½	400	do.	54⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '66	120	200	do.	54⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	119	500	L. Sh. & M. S.	66⅝
20,000	do.	119⅞	200	do.	66⅝
40,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅞	1000	do.	66⅝
11,000	do.	119⅞	100	do.	66⅝
3,000	do.	119⅞	100	do.	66⅝
10,000	do.	119⅞	100	do.	66⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	119⅞	100	Chi. & Alton	142⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '69	119⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81
1,000	Cent. 6s	99⅞	200	do.	81⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. Tr.	95⅞	100	do.	81⅛
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 6s, 1st Mort.	101	100	do.	81⅛
10,000	Col., C. & I. C. R 1st M.	81	100	do.	81⅛
5,000	do.	81	100	do.	81⅛
22,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅞	100	do.	106⅛
1,000	do.	91⅞	100	do.	106⅛
15	Continental Bk.	100⅞	100	do.	106⅛
10	do.	100⅞	100	do.	106⅛
25	Amer. Ex. Bank	117	200	do.	106⅛
100	West. U. T.	37	400	Mil. & St. Paul	70
60	do.	37⅛	100	do.	69⅞
100	Marquett Min.	8	100	do.	69⅞
100	Pacific Mail	71⅞	100	do.	69⅞
100	do.	71⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
100	do.	71⅞	200	do.	86⅛
100	do.	71⅞	300	do.	86⅛
100	do.	71⅞	400	do.	86⅛
100	Wells, Fargo Ex.	18	300	do.	81
100	Am. M. U. Ex.	62⅞	100	do.	81⅛
100	U. S. Express	50	500	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	99
10	do.	50	100	do.	94⅞
50	do.	50	100	do.	94⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	94⅞	50	do.	94⅞
100	do.	94⅞	100	do.	94⅞
100	do.	94⅞	100	Chic. R. & Q.	118
100	Erie	54⅞	100	N. Y. Cent. R.	94⅞
200	do.	54⅞	200	do.	94⅞
200	do.	54⅞	100	H. & St. J. R.	76
100	do.	54⅞	100	do.	76
100	do.	54⅞	100	do.	76
100	Hudson R.	103⅞	100	do.	76
100	do.	103⅞	100	Chi., C. & I. C. R.	26⅞
100	Harlem	135	100	do.	26⅞
200	Clevv. & Pitts.	86	100	Del. & S. C.	107⅞
100	do.	86			

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 3½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	119	$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	120⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119	5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	120⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	121⅞	32,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	121⅞
22,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	121⅞		now	121⅞
10,000	do.	121⅞	20,000	do.	121⅞
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119⅞	7,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 C.	108⅞
11,000	do.	119⅞	20,000	do.	108⅞
3,000	do.	119⅞	10,000	do.	108⅞
10,000	do.	119⅞	5,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 R.	108
20,000	do.	119⅞			
8,000	do.	119⅞			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. C. 6s, '68	80	200	Chi. & N. W.	67
1,000	N. C. 6s, new	40	1000	do.	67⅛
	Cent. guaranteed	94⅞	500	do.	67⅛
10,000	Mo. 6s	86	500	do.	67⅛
100	West. U. T.	38⅞	1000	do.	68
100	do.	38⅞	100	do.	68
100	do.	38⅞	100	Chi. & R. I.	107⅞
100	Cent. Pac.	33⅞	100	do.	107
100	Pacific Mail	71⅞	100	do.	106⅞
100	do.	71⅞	100	do.	106⅞
100	do.	71⅞	100	do.	106⅞
100	do.	71⅞	100	do.	106⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	69⅞	200	do.	106⅞
100	do.	69⅞	200	do.	106⅞
100	do.	69⅞	200	do.	106⅞
100	Chi. & N. W.	67	200	do.	106⅞
100	do.	67	200	do.	106⅞
100	do.	67	200	do.	106⅞
100	do

DRY GOODS.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
Imported Flowers, Ostrich Feathers and Tips, Fancy Feathers, Birds of Paradise, Jumbo Hos, Quills, Birds and Feathers, every size, shade and style.
LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 63, 65 and 70 Allen-st.
Corner store, Fifth block east from the Bowery.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, New importations, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

VELVET AND SILK DEPARTMENT.
SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS.
Two brands said cheaper, very much under market prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 63, 65 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
All the novelties in Trimmings, Buttons, Braids and Ribbon Velvets, suitable for cloaks and dresses, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
REAL LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also, Collars, Cuffs, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Sets, &c., &c., all cheap, to which we call attention.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 63, 65 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Our best Kid Gloves we warrant in every way. The assortment of fashionable shades for ladies' wear, we therefore call especial attention to them. Large lot of Kid Gloves 50 cents the pair, which we recommend. Cheap Hosiery.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

YANKEE NOTIONS.
This Department has been extended, and is filled with Fancy Goods, Berlin Wools, Embroidered Sacques, Slippers, Combs, Brushes, Retticules, Satchels, Dolls, Albums, Jewelry, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.
Also, lines of Corsets well worthy inspection.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 63, 65 and 70 Allen-st.

HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT.
Our rooms are being rapidly filled with desirable novelties in Hats and Bonnets suitable for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed, which we offer at low prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 63, 65 and 70 Allen-st.
Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
Will find
IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.
JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 63, 65 and 70 Allen-st., cor. store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 Broadway,
GENUINE BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, BIARRITZ CLOTH, VELOURS, SULTANA CLOTH, CREPE CLOTH, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, PARIS CLOTHS, WATERPROOF CLOTH AND BLACK SILKS, CHOICE MATERIAL FOR SECOND MOURNING, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, &c., FULL 40 PER CENT. BELOW THEIR VALUE.
N. B.—ONE CASE SYRIAN CORDS, A NEW ARTICLE, 80c., WORTH $1 20.
500 MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c., WORTH, 90c.

NEW GOODS AT MACY'S.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS ARE MAGNIFICENT IN QUALITY, AND THE SHADES ARE CHARMING. FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, NECKTIES AND BOWS, STRAW GOODS, FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, THEATRICAL GOODS, BALLET HOSIERY, &c. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CLOCKS, LINEN CAM. HDKFS., CORSETS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS AND FRINGES, COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS, AMERICAN CLOCKS, CARVED GOODS, PLATED WARE, BEST QUALITY, SPIRAL, DOLL GOODS, BASKETS, KID GLOVES, INSEPARABLE, BIRD CAGES, &c. &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
100 pieces 4-4 imperial amour cloth, $1 10 per yard.
This is a new and most desirable fabric for mourning, and positively the greatest bargain ever offered. Call early.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 66 Duane-st., No. 762 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 154 and 156 Fleet-street, Brooklyn; No. 40 South 5th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Establishment is prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and most approved machinery,
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN COVERING BUTTONS, &c., would like to have work at home in large or small quantities. Address A. B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING DONE at the shortest notice, at No. 26 West 4th-st.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of imported toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 679 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES, AT BEAUMSDORF & METZ'S.
Warerooms, Nos. 328 and 327 Bivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Manufactories, Nos. 122 to 128 Essex-st.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

FURNITURE.
The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN, WARD & CO.,
Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

M. T. POLEY, NO. 531 3D-AV., BET. 35TH AND 36TH sts., manufacturer and dealer in fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Curtains and Bedding.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 104 4TH-ST., (near Bowery), situations for a large number of excellent cooks, nurses, general and other cooks, laundresses, waiter maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl to take care of children and sew; good references given. Address, for two days, L. M., Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; the best of City reference given. Address No. 220 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 216 West 24th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; very best of references. Call for two days at No. 154 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber work and assist with the washing and ironing; best City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 167 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; has the very best City references; was three years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 216 8th-av., corner 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, a situation to take charge of a baby from its birth; or to do chamber work and plain sewing. A situation. Apply at No. 141 4th-av., between 10 and 11th sts., over Dingee's store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 415 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist in chamber-work; City reference. Call at 129 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., door door, 2d floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL by a competent woman; understands dressmaking on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Call for two days at No. 32 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; has first-class references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 38 8th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, PROTestant woman, a situation as laundress; has the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER who can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few varied engagements by the day or week. Call at No. 214 9th-st., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamber work and assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 220 East 30th-st., second floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD City girl as chambermaid or waitress; the very best City recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 228 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant person to take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has fifteen years' experience; best of City reference. Call at No. 49 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as an experienced cook in a private family; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; best City reference. Call at 102 East 12th-st., near Park-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to go as chambermaid and to assist in sewing, or to do chamber-work and waiting; good references. Call at No. 246 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl lately landed, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 154 Allen-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS family cook; understands cooking and baking in all the branches, and French dishes; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the yard.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUations, one as waitress and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BREAD-baker, a situation; can cut and fit and operate; can furnish the best of City references as to character and capability. Call at No. 1,324 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, a situation as thorough scrubber; can operate on any machine; is a good skirt-maker; can make very neat and durable plain sewing; best references. Can be seen for one week at No. 187 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress; can also understands French fulling; none but those who want a good laundress need apply. Call at No. 144 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American; very best of references. Call for two days at No. 154 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing; best City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 167 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress; has the very best City references; was three years in her last place. Call for two days at No. 216 8th-av., corner 18th-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to go as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference given. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 8 Washington-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do light housework in a small private family; has no objection to children; has the best of City reference from her place. Call for two days at No. 205 1st-av., between 12th and 13th

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LUCIE DE LAMMERMOOR. Characters by Mme. Rosebelli, MM. Tagliatti, Quesada and others.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Messrs. Rosa, Franz and Habelmann.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
FATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARITANA. Characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mrs. H. Seguin, Messrs. Castle, Lawrence and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
LEAH. Leading character by Miss Kate Bateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PROGRESS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Louise Moore and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pentoni, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
28th-st., near 5th-av.
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Leading characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
SONGS, BALLETS, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE KING'S MUSKETEERS. Evening—WIP WAN WINKLE.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUES, PANTOMIMES, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Houston-st.
THE BLIND GIRL OF PARIS and LEAH.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Park, Nos. 356, 358 and 360 Broadway.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 59th and 60th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

Terms of the New-York Times.
MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
Five copies	12
Ten copies	25

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at an early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* of yesterday, in an editorial, commends the spirit displayed in settling the Puget Sound question between the United States and England, and says that the *Alabama* and San Juan questions, the only ones now outstanding between the two countries, if left to the same arbitrators, could be settled on the principles of justice and equity without fear, favor or affection.

The case of Father HYACINTHE, it is said in Rome, will be submitted to canonical investigation, and probably result in excommunication.

Mount Etna, near Florence, is reported in a state of violent eruption, with streams of lava pouring from the crater.

The London *Times*, of yesterday, in another article on the scarcity and dearness of cotton, thinks the evil arises only from the loss of the monopoly.

The *Telegraph*, yesterday, in speaking of the presentation to the London Rowing Club, by the Harvards, of their boat, says the spirit in which it was given is far better than the gift, and sure to be regarded, not as a trophy, but as a token of kindly brotherhood.

Meetings have been held at Dublin, Roscommon and Cork in behalf of the imprisoned Fenians.

Mr. GLADSTONE replies to the petition for amnesty to the imprisoned Fenians that he will submit it to the Queen, but does not pledge the Government to act in the matter. The judgment displayed by the petitioners in attaching the true character to the offences committed is regarded by him as judicious.

JEFFERSON DAVIS sailed for America on Saturday in the steamer *Baltimore*.

The object of Lord CLARENDON's visit to Paris is not, it is said, to thwart German unity, but to announce to the Emperor an arrangement between Austria, Prussia, Russia and England, to prevent a revolution in France in case of his death.

The bodies of the father and son have been discovered in the field near Paris, not far from the spot where the murdered woman and five children were first found. The affair is still a mystery, but the Police hope to unravel this family murder.

CUBA.

A Paris correspondent writing to the London *Morning Post*, says that the interest in the Cuban question is increasing in Paris, but that the public must not expect to learn precisely what is going on between Madrid and Washington. The game is a difficult one to be played to avoid wounding Spanish pride.

The reported offer of General JORDAN to surrender his troops is said to have been founded upon official dispatches.

It is stated in a Havana dispatch that several bands of insurgents are treating with the Spanish authorities with a view of surrender, which, if true, is said to be important, from the location of the districts.

GENERAL.

The steamship *Trade Wind*, which left New-Orleans on the 22d inst. for Belize, Honduras, went down at sea on the 24th. The passengers, three in number, and the crew took to the boats, and one of them, containing four persons, arrived on Sunday at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, having parted with the other boats on Friday, owing to rough weather. A steamer is in search of the missing boats.

The steamer *Port-au-Prince*, from Hayti, brings news of the capitulation of GONAIVES. President SALNAVE was in Port-au-Prince on the 6th inst., but was to leave in a few days to again take command of his troops, which have for four months been besieging Aux Cayes. The American Minister presented his credentials to the Haytian Government Sept. 7. The steamer brings General MENELLIUS CLERMONT, Minister to the United States, and also two officers of the Haytian Navy, who come after the iron-clad *Alaska*, recently purchased. Fort Liberty, near Cape Hayti, is reported to have been taken after a short engagement, and Aux Cayes, it is expected, will soon surrender to the legitimate Government.

The entire property of the United States at Harper's Ferry and vicinity, is to be sold on the 20th of November.

Prince ARTHUR, with the Governor-General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Quebec, was in Buffalo yesterday and lunched with Ex-President FILLMORE at the latter house. The same party were invited to attend the opening of the International Industrial Exhibition Oct. 4, but prior engagements compelled them to decline.

Eighteen additional cadets have been admitted to the United States Naval Academy by the Examining Board, now sitting at Baltimore, Md.

The tenth annual fair of the Columbia Agricultural and Horticultural Society, begins in Hudson, N. Y., to-day. Nearly $6,000 will be distributed in premiums.

Advices by the Cuban cable state that on the 17th inst. three earthquake shocks occurred at St. Thomas, and although no lives were lost great alarm was felt. Business was suspended. St. Domingo advices to the 9th inst., by the same source, report that the rebels besieging Azua had been defeated by BAEZ.

Dr. HAYES' Arctic expedition and BRADFORD, the artist, have arrived at St. Johns, N. F., from the Polar Seas. The enterprise is reported as a successful one, having penetrated the middle ice in which the British steam whaler *Alexandria* was crushed and lost. Her crew were saved. The party are all in good health.

Rev. WM. H. GREEN, the wife poisoner, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, at Litchfield, Conn., last week, and on Saturday was taken to the State Prison, where he is sentenced for life. He was once found guilty of murder in the first degree, but a new trial was granted in his case.

The Republican State Central Committee, of Pennsylvania, has just published an address to the people of that State on the questions involved in the canvass now in progress.

A concert took place Sunday at the Boston Coliseum in aid of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children. Over 20,000 persons were present.

The *Lizzie*, a fishing smack, which arrived at New-London yesterday, reported a suspicious steamer off Montauk on Sunday receiving coal. Her name was painted out and she had a large armament on board.

The Canadian Parliament has been further prorogued to the 11th of October.

It is proposed to establish a branch of the Bank of Montreal, Canada, at Fort Garry.

Havana dispatches state that President MONAGAS will soon commence an active campaign against Governor PULGAR in Venezuela. The *Bolivar* is already blockading the port of Maracaibo. The typhus fever is reported raging at Curaçoa, and GUZMAN BLANCO is there plotting against MONAGAS.

The Island of Porto Rico is reported quiet.

In Jamaica the owners of the schooner *La Hève* have brought a suit against the Government for a detention of the vessel in port. The sugar crop threatens to be a failure.

The recent break in the Erie Canal at Pool's Brook has been repaired and navigation resumed.

THOMAS R. STEVENS *alias* Carter, charged with selling counterfeit bonds in Boston, Mass., two years ago, is said to have been arrested in New-Hampshire and committed to prison in default of $10,000 bail.

JOHN D. CULVER, a broker of St. Catharines, Canada, is reported to have absconded with nearly $95,000. The loss is distributed among several banks and a number of business men.

The trustees of the Avondale Relief Fund met yesterday at Plymouth, Penn., and adopted a plan for an equitable distribution, the full details of which will be given to the public in a few days.

E. O. POLLARD, who received permanent injuries from a defect in the highway of the town of Woburn, Mass., has recovered $17,000 damages.

GEORGE SPRINGER, who was in jail in Lawrence, Mass., for placing obstructions on the track of the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad last May, hung himself in his cell Sunday night.

SAMUEL BARTON, a farmer, 60 years old, living in Baltimore County, Md., was brutally murdered on Saturday, his head being nearly severed from his body with an ax. One WILLIAM BROWN, who married the murdered man's niece, is suspected of the crime, and a reward of $250 is offered for his arrest.

LOCAL.

Dr. ALBERT T. SIMMONS yesterday applied to Commissioner OSBORN for an attachment against the unfinished Spanish gunboats, to secure his claim of $200,000 damages incurred by his unjust imprisonment at Puerto Principe. The Commissioner referred the applicant to the State Department.

Wall-street yesterday showed little excitement compared with the days of last week. The Gold Board held a meeting during the day, but accomplished nothing. The busiest place was the Gold Exchange Bank, whose officers were hard at work making up statements and satisfying brokers.

Hon. SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, will speak this evening at 8 o'clock, at the exhibition of the American Institute, corner of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue.

MCNALLY, who shot SPENCER last June with intent to kill, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and sentenced to State Prison for seven years.

The War-Cloud in Europe.

The grand structure of German unity is the central frame round which the policy of Europe for the moment turns.

National unity is intrinsically a noble idea, and, wherever you find it, it appeals to all generous sympathies—unity in America; unity in Italy; unity in Germany. But complete German unity is not to be secured, probably, without heroic struggle. European interests are so complex, the jealousies of contiguous States so strong, and the ambition of sovereigns and populations to keep their heads above those of their neighbors, so towering, that the peace of Europe cannot be long assured. It is accepted as a settled truth, that the aspirations of the German nation are for unity of political administration, and that to bring this result about, no reasonable sacrifice will be shunned. It is this question which threatens Europe with its next wars;—struggles of nationalities and of preponderance.

A pamphlet has just been printed at Pesth, written by a statesman understood to be conspicuously connected with public affairs in the Austrian-Hungarian State, and himself a Hungarian, which illustrates how public attention in Europe is preoccupied with warlike possibilities. The pamphlet is entitled "The Neutrality of Austria and Hungary in a Future War," and its views are so marked and significant as to deserve attention. The writer protests against the supposition that Hungary would be glad to see the German element in Austria once more weakened, or that this German element feels itself so wronged by the settlement of 1867, as to be disposed to try to undo it. Difficulties certainly exist between Germans and Hungarians; but these are family quarrels, to be put by the moment the monarchy is menaced from without. And the reason lies in the fact that, after the loss of the Italian provinces, "no peril could threaten the Monarchy that would not be equally fatal to both sides." Hungary would probably see, without objection, Prussia extend and consolidate her dominion in Germany, if it could be done without offence to the integrity of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy; but the writer does not admit the possibility of this. Prussia cannot annex Southern Germany without, at the same time, commanding Austrian sympathies; and Prussia cannot risk a war with France without first being sure of the attitude of Austria.

Two paths are open for Prussia. She can hold the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy in check with the aid of Russia, or she may seek to gain to herself the sincere friendship of this Monarchy. But Prussia cannot pledge herself to this second course, because she cannot and will not offer a guarantee that, after the South of Germany is digested, she will not attack Austrian Germany. Besides this, Prussia is "the ferocious and irreconcilable enemy of the liberal ideas which every day are developing themselves in the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy." These are the causes of the strained relations between Vienna and Berlin. And it is precisely for such reasons that the situation assumes an extremely menacing character for the North German State, in case of war between Prussia and France.

Such a war is inevitable the moment Prussia puts her hand upon Southern Germany.

Prussia cannot, in the event of war with France, support the neutrality of Austria and Hungary; since, however benevolent and impartial such neutrality might be, it would paralyze completely the forces of Prussia as respects France. A corps of observation stationed in Bohemia would oblige Prussia to employ at least 300,000 soldiers of her army to cover her flank on the side of Austria. In that case, she would be too weak on the side of France. But, "supposing the improbable case of a victory in the west, with a weakened army," the gain would be small, since, threatened on her flank, she would not be able to go far from Berlin, her base of operations. In case of being beaten by France, she would be menaced with annihilation.

The author of the pamphlet infers, from certain Prussian assertions, that, as concerns Gallicia, an understanding exists between Prussia and *another State*, on the basis that the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy is an obstacle, by its position, to the realization of combinations having reference to the East. Accordingly Austria is to be thrust into war, so as to have a freer field for action in the West. It gives Prussia little concern that the interests of Central Europe are disturbed by a war on the Bosphorus and the lower Danube. Let Russia begin a war in the East, and Prussia will charge herself with the invasion of Bohemia. The talk is of sacrificing what remains of Polish independence, under the Hapsburg-Loraine sceptre, and when this wretched purpose is brought about; when the treaty of Paris is torn to pieces at the mouth of the Danube' victorious Prussia would "have upon her conscience the fourth partition of Poland, and be responsible, also, for perils to the constitutional principle, but with sufficient power to pronounce, at the decisive moment, a word of authority upon the Oriental question."

The writer tries to prove that, as soon as Russia begins her war upon Austria, Turkey, Italy and England will range themselves on the side of the former; and he adds the assertion that an understanding to this effect already exists. Neither Italy nor England can permit Russia to establish herself on the Bosphorus, or exercise an unlimited influence over the Christian races of that peninsula. When Prussia shall induce Russia to enter the list to oppose Austria, a general European war will follow; and, in this war, all the forces of Europe, except those of Greece, Romania and Servia, will march against Prussia and Russia. Then follows, in this striking pamphlet, an estimate of the number of men which each can bring into the field—Austria and Hungary, 800,000 men; Italy, 150,000; Turkey, 148,000; in all, 998,000 men. To this force Russia, with Romania, could not at first make opposition with more than 300,000 troops. The struggle would terminate to the disadvantage of Russia in the East; so much the more certainly on account of Poland weakening her power. On the part of Prussia in the West, "our forces suffice to hold her in a respectful position." The Prussian army for active service, comprising the forces of Southern Germany, is calculated at 506,000 men. From this it is necessary to deduct the Corps of Observation against Austria; a body for the defence of the Northern coast, and another for Southern Germany, as well as troops for garrison and reserve duty. Thus, calculating the force of Prussia most favorably, it will be found, for active operations, much inferior to that of France. In fine, Austria, in case of war, is in condition "to act, even as a neutral power, a very decisive part."

The pamphlet closes with this summing up:

"First—Prussia cannot undertake an offensive war against France, without first being perfectly sure of the attitude of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy. Second—Prussia cannot sustain, except with great difficulty, a defensive war against France. Third—The Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy is sufficiently strong to make its neutrality respected, and secure to it a considerable augmentation of power. Of this account was not taken at Berlin in 1866, when it was determined to dissolve the German Confederation and break the alliance with Austria."

The position of Prussia is not so favorable as it appears at first view. Prussia weakened Austria, but created an Austrian-Hungary, whose power is always increasing. It was not the intention of Prussia to favor such a development, but, in fact, so it happened, and we have no cause to regret such a result. The power and greatness of Austria diminished in proportion as she misunderstood her mission. If for Prussia it is a necessity to ally herself to Russia, very well. For Austria and Hungary, it is a duty to act for the reconstruction of Poland.

Such is the pith of the pamphlet, which we give as food for thought and speculation. It shows at least what careful calculations are already made with reference to a struggle which sooner or later must come. The assumption that Austria is a Power representing liberal principles in contrast with West German despotism will hardly be accepted as founded on fact. All who pay attention to the matter know that Austria's liberal concessions are not spontaneous, but are the result of fear and the pressure of force. The nature of that Government, nourished on despotic traditions, cannot be changed in a day. It is curious to notice that this writer, like so many others, never speaks of the Austrian nation, which does not and cannot exist, but of the "Austrian Monarchy" and the "Austrian Power."

What the Administration has Done in Six Months.

The eloquent speech delivered last Saturday at Harrisburg by Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, contains an able and striking summary of that part of the Administration's work which has come under his own official notice. It confirms by facts and figures the declaration so often made in our columns, that it would soon be found that the effective work of the present Administration would compare favorably with that of any of its predecessors. While the witlings have been letting slip their shafts at what they are pleased to consure as the Government's "idleness," retrenchment and economy have everywhere been going on apace, and none the less effectively because so quietly.

Take the single article of whisky. The total quantity on which revenue taxes were collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, (*i. e.*, under President JOHNSON,) was only 6,709,546 gallons. The revenue thus was at the rate of two dollars a gallon, and amounted, therefore, to between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars. On the contrary, for the year ending June, 1869, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has had returns of annual taxes on no less than 69,009,831 gallons of whisky!

Again, compare the revenue receipts from January to June, inclusive, for 1868, with those of January to June, inclusive, in 1869. In the former period the tax on whisky was two dollars a gallon, in the latter only fifty cents; and yet, despite this enormous advantage in favor of the former period, its revenue receipts on the same objects of taxation were less by $21,500,000 than those of the same period in 1869! For example, we gain on the six months of 1869, compared with the last six months of 1868:

On spirits	$15,284,000
On tobacco	4,062,000
On fermented liquors	14,000
On gross receipts	41,000
On sales	169,000
On income	1,264,000
On banks	113,000

We lose on special taxes $808,000, on legacies $177,000, and on successions $111,000. We gain on passports $8,000, on tax upon gas $126,000, on stamps $950,000—nearly a million of dollars on the single article of the stamps on legal instruments; and we lose on the salaries of officers $863,000. This last loss Mr. DELANO happily explains by saying "we don't have so many officers, now, drawing salaries, and that is one of the things General GRANT intends to do—while he collects the tax he intends also to reduce the expenses of the Government."

Here, then, we have a gain of *twenty-one and a half millions* toward paying the national debt. If the two-dollar tax had been collected, says Mr. DELANO, as it should have been, on 75,000,000 gallons of whisky in 1868, that revenue alone would have yielded $150,000,000—instead of which the actual amount collected was less than $16,000,000.

Again, we are told that the internal revenue receipts during July, August and September of 1868, (under JOHNSON,) was in round numbers less than $99,000,000. The receipts of July, August and the first half of the current month of September, (under GRANT,) have been $43,800,000. And Mr. DELANO prophecies that the receipts of the entire three months of July, August and September 1869, will be $49,000,000, or *ten millions in excess of the same three months of last year.*

Ten millions gain in a single quarter, under the new Administration—these are figures of arithmetic which will outweigh with sensible people the figures of rhetoric in which General GRANT's detractors are expert. It is not expected that an equal gain can be made in every quarter; but Commissioner DELANO declares, "I do believe that at the end of the next fiscal year the internal revenue will reach $175,000,000, and that without altering the present law, but simply by *executing* it." He believes, also, that the present Revenue laws will hereafter yield every year $180,000,000. He asserts that "the revenues of this Government may be increased over past receipts by the present year $95,000,000 per annum;" he declares his belief that the expenses of the Government will be decreased by a similar amount; and he concludes, therefore, that, as under the previous Administration we paid off $50,000,000 a year, now, under General GRANT, "we can pay $100,000,000 of our national debt."

This argument Mr. DELANO turns forcibly against repudiation. With eight years of similar gain, he says, "our national debt will not be more than $1,900,000,000." If it be slightingly answered that this remarkable speech was made in the course of a political canvass, it must be remembered that at least it was made by a man who is perfectly conversant with the official figures he uses, and who knows that a few days at furthest will disclose those figures to confirm his very welcome declarations.

General ALCORN, who is not unlikely to be nominated as Governor of Mississippi by the Republican Convention to be held to-morrow, has just given a long explanation of his views on some of the leading questions of the day. In the first place, he considers that the Democratic Party would, if they regained power, sweep away all the "results of peace, order and prosperity" that have attended the restoration of civil government in Mississippi and other States. The Democrats showed no quarter to the Whigs—why, then, should the Whigs covet relationship with them? The Democrats have yielded on the question of negro suffrage. "They have left nothing at issue in the reconstruction of the South save a question of *race*." Their policy would merely exclude Mississippi from Government aid in the construction of public works. General ALCORN then proceeds to define his views in the following manner: He is in favor of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. He believes that the bulk of the people of the State are loyal, and that reconstruction would soon be completed if they exercised a proper degree of moral courage. He admits—all this is in answer to a correspondent—that he publicly avowed that he was glad "when the Confederate flag went down." Yet, in saying so he was not false to his own people. He served in the field "as a rebel," and one of his sons fell fighting, a victim to the Confederate cause. But after the battle of Gettysburg he foresaw the inevitable collapse of the rebellion. After that the war became "human carnage—carnage of his own kith and kin." "When I saw the manhood of my people being huddled by thousands into bloody graves, in the very wantonness of war, * * I avow openly that never did my heart go out in more earnest gratitude to the God of Mercy than when the Confederate flag went down." With regard to the Reconstruction acts, General ALCORN declares that he will stand by them "in all their parts." He protests against the special bitterness with which he is singled out for attack by the Democrats, and concludes thus: "Believe me, my friend, my aim is simply the restoration of the State to representation, with a guarantee of the rights of her people, without distinction of color. After that, I shall sit down to enjoy the fruits of my industry under civil government and political repose." The letter is altogether firm and manly in tone, and can scarcely tend to weaken General ALCORN's position.

Governor Hoffman's Address to the Farmers.

At this season of the year nothing can be more appropriate than for public men to go and have a little homely talk in the agricultural districts. It tries the range of their own powers, and if they are gifted with the faculty of unbending, and can really fix their attention on the green fields without being drawn aside to the political stump, the farmers are well repaid for the trouble of going to hear them. Unlikely, it is very difficult to win success in these vacation speeches. Some men cannot travel an inch beyond the beaten track of their lives without exposing the scantiness of their resources. Their attempts to be light and cheerful only disturb every one who looks on at their unwieldy gambols. For a city-bred man and a politician to speak to a rural audience, and avoid all reference to urban or political subjects, is one of the hardest feats any one can well attempt. We see ten failures to one success. Governor HOFFMAN has been playing the part in Ulster County, and we think it must be allowed that he is the one successful man in ten. He said a great deal that must have amused and interested his audience, without touching upon ground which ought to be forbidden at every agricultural meeting. His Pastoral was conceived in the right spirit, and there are some points in it which may be pondered advantageously beyond the limits of Ulster County.

Governor HOFFMAN is not the first who has insisted on the importance to farmers of a good general education, but he repeats the lesson with originality and force. Farmers *ought* to be the most influential class in the country, but in order to exercise their proper power they must be fairly versed in knowledge, and by no means disposed to believe that reading books is a wicked waste of time. The latter theory was not uncommon once in farm-houses, but where is the man who could afford to be guided by it now? It is as necessary for farmers to make themselves acquainted with the progress of science, and the discoveries of the age, as it is for medical men. What should we think of the doctor who sat down in his father's study and declared that the books he found there were quite enough for him, and that he would have nothing to do with new-fangled systems? He would be practically unacquainted with some of the most important means of saving life ever discovered. The farmer who clung to the "old school" would be a loser in a similar degree. But if he chooses to injure himself, why inflict a wrong upon his children? Governor HOFFMAN reproaches the agricultural class with too often neglecting the schoolhouse altogether. His picture of its very appearance ought to fill farmers who live in the offending districts with remorse. "It is the meanest thing in the neighborhood, except the spirit which allows it to remain neglected."

One result of the neglect of the young is, that they are dazzled by the superficial glitter of City life, and long to turn their backs upon the simple labors of the fields. It is too true a story which the Governor told his friends in Ulster. The young agriculturist thinks to leave "plodding" behind him, and make a grand career for himself amid the whirl of City life. He has heard of successes—the *failures* never come to his knowledge. WILLIAM COBBETT, who used to deal very plainly with the farmers, as he did with most other people, long ago rebuked this tendency. "The children are all too clever for work," he exclaims, "they are all to be gentlefolks. Go to plow! Good G——! What, 'young gentlemen' go to plow! They become clerks, or some *shimmy-dick* thing or other." The Governor of the State is not so boisterous in his language as old COBBETT, but he takes very much the same line. Above all, he earnestly exhorts young farmers and laborers not to give up their honest and manly occupations for the chance of getting an *office*. Upon this subject the Governor ought to have been heard with attention, for he speaks with no little authority. When he further told his audience not to envy the smartly-dressed clerk or his rich employer, for an immense weight of care often hung over such men, the scenes in this City on Friday and Saturday may suffice to point the moral of his tale.

American farmers need less than farmers of any other nation the caution not to oppose the introduction of machinery; thanks to them, chiefly, the crazy objection to improved appliances of the kind have been demolished, even in England. Governor HOFFMAN told his friends in Ulster, that, during the past year, 2,000 applications for new patents have been filed in the Department at Washington, and that of these more than 1,500 were for agricultural implements. In dwelling upon this progress, the speaker's heart was kindled, and he drew a picture of a "model American farmer," which might be put into some regularly defined metre, and made the happy conclusion of the next new eclogue. We are afraid to repeat all the qualifications which Governor HOFFMAN looks for in the farmer of the future. Some people will say that the future is so distant that it becomes identical with the millenium. But even now, happily, there are men of whom the fancy sketch is as accurate portrait. That their influence may extend, and that many more may grow up like them is evidently the wish which the Governor of the State has at heart, and the shrewd and sensible advice contained in his speech would do more than anything else to render his desire a reality.

Not Annexation but Independence.

The Providence *Journal* says very truly:

"The way for us to obtain Cuba is to wait. This is the quickest way as well as the best, the most certain, the most honorable, the cheapest. A war with the feebleest Power on earth, a war with the Sandwich Islands, would cost us more than the price at which Cuba could be honestly bought."

Nothing can be truer than this. But do we want Cuba? Is it clear that Cuba as a State of this Union would be worth any more to us than Cuba independent? Is it clear that the annexation of a tropical island, with a population of totally different races, speaking a foreign tongue, unaccustomed to the exercise of any sort of political power or responsibilities, and cultivating the religion of a very small minority of our people, is likely to be advantageous at present to us or to them? Is it even probable that if the Cubans secure their independence they will care to surrender it and their newly-begotten privileges at once to a foreign State? Did any people ever surrender their nationality in that way voluntarily to another of a different religion, race, tongue, and political and social usages? We doubt if history furnishes a single precedent for such a national abdication. We fancy it is a little premature to assume that Cuba will ever belong to the United States until she is reduced to the alternative of belonging to us or to Spain. When that point is touched there can be no doubt what her choice will be. Till then the question of the day for Cuba is independence not annexation.

If Cuba were likely to desire annexation to the United States, Mexico should have desired it still more. She did desire it pending the struggle with France for her national existence. But nothing of the kind has been hinted in Mexico since the French army sailed from Vera Cruz.

We want Cuba independent; we want the wealth of Cuba relieved from the oppressive exactions of Spain; we want the Cuban market opened to our trade upon liberal terms. It is by no means certain that we want anything more of Cuba or of Spain, at least until the relations already subsisting between the white and colored races in the United States are a little better defined and understood than they are at present.

In discussing, therefore, our relations with Cuba, the question is, What we are to do or not do to promote her emancipation? The question of annexation is not pending.

An Historical Parallel.

On Sunday last, the 19th, was read in the Romanist churches of this City a circular letter, apostolic, "under the ring of the fisherman," reciting the decree for the Council to be held on the day "consecrated to the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God," the Pope's supplication that

"All the faithful uniting their prayers, he may establish in this Council all that can contribute to the salvation of Christians, and the greater glory, happiness and peace of the Catholic Church, and as prayers are more agreeable to God when they ascend from a soul purified from all stain, he opens with Apostolic liberality the celestial treasury of indulgences plenary and remission of all sins to all the faithful of both sexes who shall, between the 1st of June and the close of the Council, visit certain churches, (in New-York the Cathedral in Mulberry-street, St. Ann's on Eighth and the Nativity in Second-avenue,) or at least one of them twice, who, in addition to the accustomed fast of the Ember Days, shall fast for three days even not consecutively, and confess their sins and receive the Eucharist. This indulgence is applicable to the soul in Purgatory."

Now without reference to the ecclesiastical question between the Churches, the plain student of history cannot but recall another so-called Ecumenical Council, the last summoned by a Pope, in which this very question of indulgences caused the splitting asunder of the European Christian Church.

Then as now a priest stood forth to resist the whole weight of the Roman autocracy. LUTHER in his apostacy was backed by many of the Princes of his age and country. In our time the recalcitrant priest has behind him a powerful Press and the spirit of modern civilization.

We will not presume to anticipate the future, but we have a right to expect that the Church, as well as society, will profit by the discussions to which this Council is destined to give rise.

The ruinous passion for speculation has been as prevalent in Austria of late as it is in this country. In discussing it the *Schlesische Zeitung* uses language which is peculiarly adapted to this locality at the present time. It observes: "In Austria we have seen this mania for speculation rampant, and the consequences are now beginning to appear. An edifice which had no other foundation than the insatiable greediness of speculators could not permanently stand. Should circumstances, however, render it possible to stave off for a time by artificial resources the inevitable period of the great collapse, it can only be done by adding new delinquencies to the catalogue. The consequences of wild and unscrupulous speculation are to be found in the withdrawal of capital from trade and industry, in the demoralization produced by a passion for amassing wealth without labor, and finally in the ruin which must necessarily fall on many of the speculators and their families."

Dr. C. F. HALL, one of the most successful of Arctic explorers, has returned home with a store of information concerning the fate of FRANKLIN's party. He brings with him "the remains" of a young man who was one of the unfortunate explorers, and some articles which belonged to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN himself. Not satisfied with his present discoveries, Dr. HALL talks of going to the Arctic regions again. It is said of the burning climes of the far East, where the Anglo-Saxon is unable to colonize, that there is a fatal fascination around all remembrance of them which draws one back within their circle, even although they may have fled again and again in broken health. Does a similar spell hang over the regions of eternal ice and snow? These Arctic explorers seem to know no rest. FRANKLIN himself was in his 60th year when he started on his last expedition, and if two or three voyages would have contented him, he would have remained at home in the enjoyment of his fame. First, the object was to find the Northwest passage—now it is to discover traces of the Franklin expedition. It must always seem an ungracious thing to discourage daring and enterprise such as Dr. HALL has shown. We will therefore simply express the hope that while the Arctic charm is exerting its sway over him he will avoid the misfortunes which have given too many Polar expeditions a sad memory in history. Franklin relics are interesting in a mild degree, but are they worth risking more lives to recover?

A Caution to Amateur Diplomatists.

Quite a number of patriots have lately shown a disposition to relieve the Secretary of State from all trouble in settling any little differences we may have with foreign States, by acting as volunteer diplomatists. Once or twice they have arranged the *Alabama* claims, and it is not their fault if our negotiations with Spain are not prosperous. They undertake to know, in the first place, what our Government can or will do, and then they take it upon themselves to ascertain what the other parties can or will do, and with the information thus acquired, and the aid of the Press, they contrive to confuse and mislead the public, in some instances to a serious extent.

For the information of such volunteer diplomatists, and for their protection from the possible consequences of their meddlesomeness, we invite their attention to a law which, though now somewhat old, possesses all the vigor of the very last act of our Congress. We should be sorry to have any of the gentlemen who are disposed to do for their country what they think no one else can do so well, rewarded by an ungrateful republic with a five thousand dollar fine and three years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. Yet such might be their fate if they were left in ignorance of this statute:

AN ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CERTAIN CRIMES THEREIN SPECIFIED.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person, being a citizen of the United States, whether he be actually resident, or abiding within the United States, or in any foreign country, shall, without the permission or authority of the Government of the United States, directly or indirectly, commence, or carry on, any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; or if any person being a citizen of, or resident within the United States, and not duly authorized, shall counsel, advise, aid or assist in any such correspondence, with intent, as aforesaid, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction before any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding three years. Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be considered to abridge the right of individual citizens of the United States to apply, by themselves, or their lawful agents, to any foreign Government, or the agents thereof, for the redress of any injuries in relation to person or property which such individuals may have sustained from such Government, or any of its agents, citizens or subjects.

Approved Jan. 30, 1799.

Is woman so very much oppressed by our present social system, after all? A correspondent of an evening contemporary undertakes to show that when she marries she has decidedly the best of the bargain. She possesses the absolute control over her own property, while the husband is not endowed with the same privileges in respect to *his* property—"what is his, is hers; and what is hers, is her own." She may be rich in her own right, and the husband poor, and yet he is responsible for her debts. Her creditors can seize his property, and leave hers untouched. He must support her, but she need not "contribute a dollar toward the expenses of the household." If she owns the house in which they are living she may turn him out of it. He cannot act in that way toward her. If the husband changes his residence, he cannot compel the wife to accompany him. "She may absent herself, by day and even by night, for as long as it may suit her will, and unless he can convict her of outright infidelity he has no redress." Lastly, the facilities for obtaining divorce are much greater for women than for men. If, then, a woman would be lord and master, the plan is easy—let her marry. Even without the law to aid her, this is perhaps the shortest way of relieving the supremacy said to be hers of right.

If we read Governor HOFFMAN's speech aright, his view of the way to pay one's debts is not of precisely the same pattern as Mr. PENDLETON's at the Kingston fair the other day:

"I have read many learned essays on the question of 'How to Pay the National Debt.' When men ask me what financial theory I have, I answer, 'Only one, and it is this: A union of people and of States; a hearty joining together of all sections in the common work of reestablishment and restoration; industry, prudence, retrenchment and economy. Increase your earnings; diminish your expenditures. Save when you can, and spend only when you must, *and let the whole world see that you mean to pay your debts.*'"

Would not it be polite for HOFFMAN to offer to stump Ohio for PENDLETON?

Return of Dr. Hayes.

Yesterday the return of Dr. HALL to New-Bedford, Mass., was announced. To-day a telegram from St. Johns, N. F., notes the arrival of the *Panther* from the North, having on board the expedition of Dr. HAYES. It is rather a remarkable coincidence that these two noted Arctic explorers should return home so nearly together, and if acting without previous concert, the coincidence is still more striking.

Dr. HAYES sailed from St. John on the 31 of July in the steamship *Panther*, a vessel which was hired by Mr. WM. BRADFORD, an American artist, for the purpose of conveying himself and friends on a scientific expedition to the Arctic regions. From letters received from Dr. HAYES under date of July 30, written at Ivistuc, South Greenland, we learned that the party were all well, and that the objects of the expedition were being successfully accomplished.

The photographers, who formed a portion of the party, had been most fortunate in obtaining views of icebergs and other scenes on those frozen oceans, and the pictures which they would bring home with them would be of the most interesting character. In his letter Dr. HAYES expressed the hope of "bringing his next budget of news in person," and his many friends will give welcome his return with pleasure.

CUBAN MATTERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DIENVILLE.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Dienville*, which left Havana Sept. 21, we are in receipt of late news from Cuba. Purser A. T. ALEXANDER, of the *Dienville*, will accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of our correspondence and papers.

Outside Pressure—Moral Effect on the Government Circles—Startling Rebellions—Volunteer Patriotism Increasing—Movements of Cavada—Truth in its Proper Place—The Matanzas Poisoning Affair—The Weather.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1869.

The interest displayed by the present Captain-General of Cuba in the heedless death and as political pabulum by the no longer immaculate *Diario*, and his authority to the *Vox de Cuba* to undertake the task of reprimanding the delinquent organ of the old slavocracy, have excited general comment. Those who looked to the "Official Journal of the Post" for semi-authorized declarations upon questions of governmental policy, see with surprise that the *Diario* has been given the cold shoulder, and that the affections and apparent confidences of the Government have been transferred to the *Vox de Cuba*. There is no longer any doubt but that the article published in the columns of the latter journal condemnatory of the course pursued by the *Diario* was written from notes and opinions furnished by DE RODAS, and as this fact has become patent to all observers here, everyone naturally looks to the columns of the *Vox* for the opinions of the Captain-General. Anxious to find out the latest expression of opinion on the part of the Government, I looked for information to the confidential journal of DE RODAS, and found that considerable alarm was prevalent among the select circles of the palace, on account of the persistency with which influential journalists and statesmen everywhere gave utterance to the opinion that Spain and Cuba's joint partnership ought to be dissolved as speedily as possible, and, furthermore, that such dissolution would prove the most beneficial under the circumstances, to each of the contending parties, to say nothing of the interests of humanity and civilization.

The *Vox*, in its issue of yesterday, contained an article entitled "The Cuban Question," expressing its surprise and apparent alarm at the fact that the feeling in favor of the cession of Cuba to the United States has even penetrated among the loyal adherents of the "National Integrity" in Spain. In order that your readers may estimate justly what importance is attached by the organ of DE RODAS to that powerful moral outside pressure, I have translated for their benefit the following extracts:

"It is not alone the periodicals of the United States who advocate the cession by Spain to that Republic of one of her dearest provinces; neither are the Times, of London, *La France* and *Le Pays*, of Paris, the only ones who labor for the same result; and lastly, the Republican journals of Madrid, accustomed to look with aversion on everything opposed to the realization of their exaggerated theories, are not alone those who demand that our country possess valor enough to perform of itself the amputation of one of its most essential and important limbs.

Journals excessively Spanish, and at the same time very conservative; publications enjoying great reputation and which exercise a powerful influence on public opinion; organs of parties, and we might also say of a portion of the princes, express immense interests in the Island of Cuba, also advise Spain to sell or cede this province.

Of these periodicals, that which has excited most attention, for having that expressed itself, and which has caused us the most painful surprise by its attitude, is the *Diario de Barcelona* which, for its influence, its lengthy existence and the moderation and good practical common sense which distinguishes it, is read with interest in all of the Catalonian provinces, in many of the others in Spain and also abroad, where, we are aware, it is highly appreciated. This journal, against which, most certainly, no crimes of venality can be charged, publishes in one of its latest numbers an article from its editor, JOSE MARE, of Plaquer, entitled '*La Cuestion de Cuba*,' and in which—after having examined and repudiated several proposed solutions of the problem unfolded to-day—he writes these words, which we reproduce here with real pain: 'According to our judgment there remains to us no other course than to open negotiations with the United States in order to cede to them our Antilles.'

We state that we do so "with sufficient time or calmness to reply," &c., &c., &c.

VOLUNTEER PATRIOTISM INCREASING.

The news received here recently that Spain was going to make a grand naval demonstration in American waters has raised the valor of the various volunteer organizations almost to a fighting standard. Matanzas, however, seems destined to bear off the palm in the promptitude of its patriotic efforts. The Governor of the jurisdiction reviewed a column of the *Morisiendes*, ready to leave for the seat of war at a moment's notice, and addressed them in very complimentary strains. This address differs considerably in its tenor from the secret order promulgated among the officers a few days ago, and flatters the volunteers amazingly. It would be extremely difficult to fathom which of the orders, the secret or the avowed, contain the Governor's real sentiments. Even in the Cuban Ring it sometimes becomes necessary to straddle two horses at once.

CAVADA'S MOVEMENTS.

The *Diario* of this morning claims to have received news from Santa Clara, in the District of the Villas, stating, on good authority, that the revolutionary leaders, CAVADA, VILLEGAS, EL POLACO, (come to life again after being killed several times by the *Vox de Cuba*,) and LONDA, had gone to Camaguey to join QUESADA and petition him for reinforcements, as without these latter auxiliaries it was impossible to hold the Villas.

As this proceeds from the *Diario*, it need not be taken altogether as gospel, although appearances seem to indicate that the revolution is not very active in the Cinco Villas.

The town of San Diego de Nignas, which was destroyed by the rebels some time ago, is to be rebuilt by the Spaniards, and preparations are being made to carry into execution the project.

"TRUTH IN ITS PROPER PLACE!"

Under this heading, the *Aurora del Primero* has published a contradiction of the statement made some time ago with regard to the attempted poisoning of the bread intended for the use of the troops in Matanzas, from which it appears that the charge was a trumped up one, having no other foundation than the unreliable one of a negro of very questionable character and antecedents. The principal witness in the case was this same negro, and in such a grave affair ought to have been kept in security by the authorities; such, however, has not been the case, and the bird has flown. The missing gentleman was to have been granted his freedom, by means of the pecuniary efforts of the Volunteers. He has, however, saved them all trouble and expense by abscondating to unknown regions. The young Cuban who was arrested and charged with the crime of poisoning the bread, although exonerated from this charge, is held on that of "*indicencia*," (treason)—probably in accordance with the Spain-justice-morality programme of the "Knight of Rhodes," whom the *Diario* congratulates on having received the Grand Cross of the American Order of Isabella the Catholic, in recompense for his distinguished services.

THE WEATHER.

The first norther of the season is blowing this morning, of course cooling the air somewhat, which is not disagreeable to a body after having endured six months of heat not interrupted by even a cool night, with the thermometer ranging from 80° to 90° in the shade.

QUASIMODO.

Tricks upon Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the benefit of travelers I wish to expose a swindling operation carried on by the New-York Central Railroad, especially on the two roads between Rochester and Suspension Bridge. Passengers going West from Boston or Albany are not notified at a change of cars at Rochester. On arriving here the conductor sings out, "Cars stop for refreshments twenty minutes." That is all, and of course passengers who do not want refreshments remain in the cars. They go on, and find themselves in Buffalo instead of Suspension Bridge, twenty-four miles away! Without a word from the conductor, and he has got your ticket! He now informs you that you must pay 25 cents for a ticket to Suspension Bridge, (over their own road, too,) after you have already paid your fare there!

In this way I know of five passengers from Boston (1 P. M. train going West of Suspension Bridge, (two of them going to California,) who were left two hours at Buffalo and four hours at Suspension Bridge before they could get a train back.

There being four trains per day, if five passengers per train get swindled, it will make the snug little sum of $125 per day, or $45,625 per year, to say nothing of the time lost or have important business.

This has been going on so far eight years. For this information I refer you to the ticket master at the Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railroad depot, at Buffalo. He plainly told me "It was 'nothing new'; it happened every day, and there was no help for it!" Now, I want to know if there cannot be some improvement in this matter? Will not the consolidated railroad men like VANDERBILT, Fisk, Jr., &c., look to it, and oblige the traveling public?

Respectfully yours, H. F. MORRILL.

JACKSON, Mich., Friday, Sept. 24, 1869.

COMMENT.

The inconvenience spoken of by our correspondent is of common occurrence on most American railways. There is great difficulty in obtaining information from railway officials when and where it is most needed. A part of this inconvenience results from the want of any badge or uniform by which the officers of the Company may be recognized. Every person employed on a railway, whose duties require him to hold intercourse with the passengers, should wear a uniform. It should also be some one's duty to be always accessible at every station where many roads centre to answer such questions as may be addressed to him. There is room for vast improvements in this regard on all our public thoroughfares.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"PROGRESS" AT WALLACK'S.

Mr. ROBERTSON'S newest piece is also one of his best. The dialogue is smart and sententious, the characters are cleverly contrasted, the situations are possible and effective and the general result is altogether refreshing and unconventional. As a mastery and therefore easy picture of very modern English life it is perhaps not surpassed by any comedy of the last ten years. Its title indicates its chief significance and purpose, which is to afford a vivid contrast between the going and the coming generation, between the past and the present, the antique and the modern, between "our glorious age of progress" and the "good old times" that have gone by. Such being the principal aim, it is admirably subserved by the introduction of well-conceived and adroitly-drawn characters who are representatives of the opposite systems, who keep up a running fire upon each other's respective prejudices, a sort of battle dore and shuttlecock of epigram and repartee. The plot is a trifle melodramatic, as with some other of ROBERTSON'S pieces, which are constructed with an obvious intent not to forgo the prevailing penchant for sensation, even while catering for the most intellectual taste of the day. Dialogue is, however, unquestionably Mr. ROBERTSON'S strong point. Here he is, like Saul, a head and shoulders above all his rivals. None can approach the neatness and sparkle of his happiest vein, its quick thrusts of satire and as ready parries, its well-trained satire and its clean, sharp-cut brevity; and if this sometimes reminds us of fireworks, that blaze and glitter for a time to end in smoke, what matter? They amuse while they last, and teach a lesson as well as afford a pleasure that duller things can never do. And here the difference between ROBERTSON'S handiwork and the slower and more cumbrous manner of the comedy of the last generation is pronounced and distinguishable. The *Saturday Review* of our day may possibly be less solid or sometimes less respectable than the old *Literary Gazette* or *Examiner*; but none can deny that it is vastly more entertaining.

We have spoken of the plot, but we do not mean to tell it. Perhaps the plot of a play, like that of a novel, is often better left untold—especially when there is not a great deal to tell. It may be said, however, that, interwoven with the clever talk which is the most and the best of "Progress," there is a very nice love story, and that the characters allow scope for some very good acting. Miss LOUISA MOORE made her first appearance, and an excellent impression as *Eve* the heroine, and of course the inspirer of the tender emotions, and Mr. J. W. WALLACK was her robust and efficient lover. He, *John Forest*, is a civil engineer and the living embodiment of "progress." The *Hon. Arthur Mowbrayne*, Mr. CHARLES FOSTER, is the antithetical type of conservatism if not of reaction. The latter has, as allies, a good old-fashioned English physician, *Dr. Brown*, played *con amore* by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, *Mr. Dainsthorne*, a sort of friend of the family's, also very well acted by Mr. J. H. STODDART, and *Miss Myrtle*, Mrs. J. SEFTON, a quaint and well-studied spinster, perpetually armed with green spectacles and a lap-dog. The other characters are slight but well in keeping, and the general effect is decidedly happy. The scenery and costumes are careful and appropriate, and barring the frequent intrusion of music which, in such a play, does not strike us as in the best taste, nothing mars the harmony of the picture. Miss LOUISA MOORE acted with much grace and delicacy, carefully avoided exaggeration, looked remarkably pretty, and was called out at the end of the second and third acts to receive the floral and other congratulations of the audience. "Progress" may be fairly written down as a legitimate and thorough success. As the artists warm in their parts the well-wrought dash and variety of the scenes will become in their hands more and more effective. The piece deserves a prosperous run and to become an established favorite, and that both these things will be accomplished we see no room to doubt.

BOUCICAULT AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

An excellent and amusing comedy, "Old Heads and Young Hearts," was performed last evening at the Fifth-avenue Theatre in a very satisfactory manner. Although its term of occupancy of the boards was intended to be brief, the play was scenically illustrated with an appropriateness, an attention to detail and a brilliancy which have never been surpassed. And it was very well acted, not, perhaps, with the general excellence which distinguished its representations some years ago, but with an effect than which none pleasanter could be looked for now at any local house. Mrs. JENNINGS as *Lady Alice* and Mr. G. H. CLARKE as *Littleton Coke* bore off the honors of the evening, their acting in the love scene in the third act being especially good. The list of players of the day contains the name of no *artiste* but would be at a disadvantage in the character of *Jesse Rural*, with the recollection of BLAKE in the part present to all. Mr. DAVIDGE last night did nothing to efface that recollection, and failed to move in the pathetic passages of the piece, though too proficient a performer to give an unacceptable rendering of the role. A most comical picture of *Bob* afterward mated by a sketch of *Cromt*, the lawyer, was offered by Mr. JAMES LEWIS. Mr. D. H. HARKINS was a passable *Tom Cobs*, and Miss MARIE LONSDORE, who like Mr. HARKINS, made her first appearance this season, displayed much vivacity as the boydenish *Miss Beebet*. The other artists were Messrs. H. RYNER, ROBERT, J. M. COOKE and Mrs. S. H. GILBERT, and concerning them, we need only say that their efforts added to the agreeable impression of the performance. The comedy will be repeated to-night and Friday, while "London Assurance" will be first given Wednesday and then Thursday and Saturday.

Musical.

CARLOTTA PATTI CONCERT.

The second of the series of Carlotta Patti concerts was given at Steinway Hall last evening, in presence of an audience more numerous and brilliant than attended the first. To-night Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI sings, and MM. RITTER and PRUME play, at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. They compass in this city on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Alleged Defalcation in a Providence Bank.

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 27.

Our citizens have been somewhat agitated for two or three days by reports of a defalcation in the National Exchange Bank, which reports increased currency upon the announcement, Saturday, of the resignation of the Cashier, Wm. H. COREY. We are sorry to learn that the report is true, and that upon a thorough and careful examination, the accounts of the late Cashier are found to be nearly twenty-five thousand dollars short. This, we are told, was the condition of affairs Saturday evening, and it was hoped that the bottom line had been reached, but it was possible that other checks might come in to swell the total. The defaulter, Mr. COREY, is understood, was arrested on a criminal process issued by the United States authorities, Saturday evening, and held to bail in $20,000. Profuse, and sometimes prodigate personal expenditures are alleged to have been the cause of the defalcation. The National Exchange Bank is one of the oldest and strongest institutions in the city, and we presume its surplus covers all possible deficiency. Bank Examiner MUNITT, who seems born for the place he fills with such admirable efficiency, rendered invaluable assistance in ferreting out this wrongdoing, and had it not been for his vigilance, the delinquent might have continued to abuse the confidence of the Board until a more serious waste of the funds had rendered a crisis inevitable. This, we believe, is the first case of this character that has occurred among the national banks of Rhode Island. The result will be, we trust, to stir up boards of directors to such increased vigilance of supervision that similar occurrences in the future will be almost impossible.

INCIDENTALS.

The Massachusetts State Labor Reform Convention is to be held in Worcester to-day. The call says it is to be held for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, and adopting a platform and address. To-morrow the New-York Republican State Convention will be held in Syracuse, and the Mississippi Republican State Convention in Jackson.

A Kentucky Judge addressed JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as General, last week, whereupon he suggested that hereafter all military titles be disregarded in the Court-room. The Judge acquiesced, saying he would adopt the suggestion in future with great pleasure.

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier*, which has heretofore urged the nomination of a straight-out Democratic State ticket, has been finally induced to support the nominees of the National Union Republican Party. Nearly all the Democrats are hard working for Judge DENT.

Miss WALKER, a young lady, daughter of WM. WALKER, of Orange County, Va., undeavored on Friday, 17th inst., to wrest a pistol from the hands of her father as he was about to shoot himself, and received wounds from the effects of which she died on Sunday night.

General N. B. FORREST has written a sharp letter, denouncing a fire-eating Southern editor who spoke of his associating with persons with whom he does not agree politically as disgraceful and disgusting. He says he is engaged in building a railroad which will be of vast advantage to Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and that in his opinion the accomplishment of this enterprise is an object worthy the ambition of any man, and to one who loves his country and humbly seeks to serve the interests of his fellow-citizens, is far above the considerations of mere partisan politics. He adds that his object has been to bring peace to the country and prosperity to the people; to soften down the prejudices of men of both parties, and in the development of the great material interests of the country, to smooth the asperities engendered by the war, and efface alike the marks and the memories of strife.

The Richmond *Whig* denies on good authority the statement that General CANBY recommends the reestablishment of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia.

The Savannah *Republican* begins to fear that the North is to have too much power in the Commercial Convention at Louisville, and it demands that a Southern man shall be selected to preside over its deliberations, that the body may be Southern in its organization and all its action.

A writer in the Richmond *Dispatch* says that previous to the election in Tennessee on the question of secession, on the 9th of June, 1861, Hon. JOHN BELL was called out in Knoxville, and made a speech, in which he unqualifiedly gave in his adhesion to the South and its future fortunes, and unhesitatingly advised his political friends to vote for secession as the only alternative left them.

There are more than 500 men still living in Louisiana who fought under General JACKSON at the battle of New-Orleans.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and ALBERT PIKE are in Baltimore. Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE'S resignation of his professorship in the Danville, Ky., Theological Seminary has been accepted, to take effect on the 1st of December.

Ex-Governor PERRY, of South Carolina, has been very ill, but is recovering. The venerable Bishop JOHN EARLY, of Lynchburg, Va., is seriously and perhaps dangerously ill at his residence in that city.

Rev. W. M. LEFTWICH, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has a book in press entitled *Martyrdom in Missouri*, and giving a "history of the religious proscription in Missouri during the late war—the seizure of churches, the test-oath prosecution and persecution of ministers under the new Constitution, and the kindred incidents of the shameful proceedings." This is the description of the work given by Democratic authorities.

Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., has written to North Carolina that no aid whatever can be given from the Peabody Southern Educational Fund to sectarian or denominational schools, and that if such aid has been given in any case by sub-agents it has been without his knowledge or consent, and cannot be continued a day.

The Richmond *Whig* heads its article advocating the election of Hon. HORACE GREELEY as Senator from Virginia, "A Big Idea," and says that while Mr. GREELEY has done the South more harm, perhaps, than any other one person, he is anxious to repair it. Speaking of his qualifications, it says that Mr. GREELEY is already a freeholder in Virginia, deeply interested in its well-being, and that he has only to hang up his hat among them for one night to meet all the requirements of the Constitution.

A number of Georgians, Colonel J. A. STEWART, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS and such persons, have been recently engaged in a long correspondence upon "the Government of the United States—What Is It?" and all that they have been able to ascertain is to be put into a book and published for the benefit of the less fortunate and more ignorant portion of America.

In 1752 the first church in West Newbury, Mass., was compelled to deal with RICHARD BARTLETT, who refused communion because his pastor, Rev. Mr. HALE, wore a wig, which he declared to be anti-Christian. Men are less fastidious in these degenerate days.

The sale of liquor has been stopped in Calais, Me., and as a result an omnibus has been placed on the route between that city and St. Stephen, N. B. The line does a driving business.

A car load of negro emigrants from North Carolina, passed through Atlanta, Ga., one day last week, *en route* to Louisiana.

A paper in Memphis, Tenn., contends that a cotton factory in that city will clear exactly $62 75 more on every bale of cotton woven into cloth there than can be made at Lowell, Mass.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. RIVES and JAMES G. PAXTON have published a card, in which they say that while the President said to them he should be glad to see so good a man as General WILLIAMS elected as Senator from Virginia, he did not declare that General WILLIAMS was his choice. On the contrary, he said he was aware several gentlemen were named for this position in whom he had perfect confidence, including General WICKHAM and Dr. SHARP.

The associated banks of Boston have informed their non-resident stockholders that, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, they must pay the State tax upon their shares. There are two taxes now assessed, for the years 1868 and 1869.

The St. Crispins in Massachusetts, who have 110 lodges, with a membership of over 30,000, have made arrangements to purchase coal in Philadelphia and four in the West, and to transport them to that State for their use. They expect to obtain these articles by this means at a very cheap rate.

The Arrival of a Part of Dr. Hall's Expedition.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Sept. 27.

The schooner *Cornelia*, Capt. BAKER, R. A. MORGAN agent, arrived at New-London Saturday evening, from Hudson's Bay, Aug. 28, with 180 barrels oil. The bark *Janet Geddie*, of Fairhaven, with 60 barrels oil, sailed at the same time. The *Cornelia* had been adrift about sixteen months, and has since had few whales. She brings no passengers (two were belonging to Dr. C. F. HALL'S expedition in search of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his crew. Dr. HALL himself is on board the bark *Janet Geddie*. He has with him his Innuit guides, HANNAH and JOE, some spoons and a chronometer box belonging to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and other relics of the lost expedition. He found the skeletons of his crew, the remains of his boats and other relics, at King William's Land. He also found an old native Innuit who claims to know all about the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party. He says the ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, were stoven and the crews took to their boats and got on shore. When their provisions were exhausted, one hundred of them, who were armed, killed the others and lived upon their flesh, and finally they all perished of starvation. The schooner *Cornelia* brought home an anchor found at the extreme north, marked C. S., 1845, supposed to have belonged to the first explorers. The ice and snow prevented Dr. HALL from prosecuting the search, but it is his intention to return next Summer and continue it. He has wintered four years in the extreme north, and has made many valuable contributions to the world's knowledge of that almost *terra incognita*.

THE MUNICIPAL RING.

Tammany and the State Convention—The Seekers Return Humiliated to the Wigwam—Interesting Troubles—Difficulty of Fixing up the "Slate"—Candidates for the Legislature.

Tammany has been to the State Convention and returned again crest-fallen and humiliated. Neither her lagewaled mahems nor her "big Injuns" were able to command the respect of the Convention, nor could her long retinue of painted warriors with their grim visages and barbaric "whoops" strike terror to the hearts of the country Democracy. Both alike were treated with distant reserve or open contempt, and, gathering themselves together in a corner of Wieting Hall, they played the part of silent spectators of the Convention's proceedings, and distributed their votes among the rival candidates with a cautious impartiality that betrayed their nervous anxiety to conciliate all and offend none. The high hopes which she but recently entertained of taking possession of the Democracy of the Empire State and extending the machinery of the "Ring" over the entire Commonwealth, were rudely blasted at Syracuse, and Tammany comes back to the wigwam with the sorrowful conviction that her operations, for the present, at least, must continue to be restricted to her old stamping ground, on Manhattan Island. And, as if to add to her misfortunes, she finds herself, even here in her own bailiwick, beset with new complications, difficulties and dangers. Intestine feuds are rife among her once obedient followers, and signs of rebellion portend from all quarters of the Democratic camp. The Democratic Union organization grows stronger and stronger with every return of the moon, and threatens to consolidate most of the brains and character of the party in one combined assault upon the wigwam and its entire ring of rotten conspirators. The German Democracy, too, are in the field against old Tammany, and are organising "independent" clubs with such rapidity and success as to overwhelm the "Ring" with dismay. The table of office-holders, with their salaries, published by the TIMES, has opened their eyes to the niggardly treatment which they receive from that close corporation of Celtic thieves and plunderers, and their recent demands for additional pap and a new deal are treated by the "Ring" with quiet disdain. Moreover the action of the State Convention with reference to the Excise law has convinced them that the Democratic pretense of superior sympathy for lager-beer, through which they have been accustomed to wheedle the Teutonic vote into support of their ticket, is the sheerest gammon. The Convention paid no heed to the demand of the German Central Committee that it should take decided stand against the odious Excise law, but dismissed that vital question with the feeble resolve that "if the law is to continue in force it should be made uniform throughout the State." This the Germans regard, and justly, as a semi-indorsement of the expediency of the law and a hypocritical device to secure the votes of temperance fanatics.

Thus the Germans are beginning to discover, what Republicans have all along told them, that the Democratic Party has been courting their vote under false pretences, and only for the purpose of perpetuating itself in power and in the possession of place and plunder. As soon as the Teuton begins to demand his share of the spoils the Democratic Party forgets its love for lager, turns its back on Hans, and seeks an alliance elsewhere.

In view of these new difficulties, and others that might be named, the Ring find it very difficult to prepare a "slate" for the coming campaign in this City that shall offer a reasonable assurance of success. They find such an extraordinary scramble for office this year even among their own supporters as to render it exceedingly difficult to make selections that will harmonize the rival candidates and prevent a bolt. The following list contains the names of candidates for Senators and Assemblymen so far as they have been agreed upon up to this time:

In the Fourth Senatorial District, Grand Sachem WM. M. TWEED has been booked, or rather has booked himself for reflection without controversy.

In the Fifth District, MIKE NORTON, the present Senator, wants a reflection, if he can't get a Police Justiceship, but his vacillation between the two he is likely to lose both. He is doubtless better fitted for the former than the latter, but he has rivals for both places who claim he is not fit for either. GEORGE H. PURDY is contesting his seat for Senator and will get the delegations from the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, leaving NORTON only the Ninth. The "Ring" will probably step in and settle the quarrel in due time, but the chances now are that NORTON will not return to Albany. There ought to be a Republican elected from this district, and, now that the party is united, if the right kind of man is put up, there is no reason there should not be. Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART has been urged to take the Republican nomination, and if he were to do so would doubtless be elected.

In the Sixth District there is also a quarrel in the Tammany camp between T. J. CREAMER, the present incumbent, and CHAS. O. CORNELL. Both are waiting for PETER B. SWEENEY to issue his edict, settling the contest, and both will abide by his decision. Both candidates are men of about equal ability and experience, and it won't make much difference to anybody, except themselves, which gets it.

In the Seventh District it is settled that JNO. J. BRADLEY is to be renominated.

In the Ninth District there is a fierce contest between HENRY GENET, the present Senator, and WM. HITCHMAN, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly. A large portion of Germans support HITCHMAN'S claims, but GENET is an experienced wire-puller, and will most likely get the nomination.

For members of the Assembly it has been pretty definitely settled that last year's members shall be renominated in the following districts: Second, Dennis Burns; Third, Owen Cavanagh; Fifth, Peter Mitchell; Sixth, Timothy J. Campbell; Tenth, Anthony L. Hartman, (in case he can't get the nomination for Coroner;) Eleventh, Peter Trainor; Thirteenth, Michael Halpin; Fifteenth, Alex. Frear; Eighteenth, Lawrence D. Kiernan.

In the First District JOHN BERRIGAN will probably succeed Colonel MURPHY, who is after a Civil Justiceship. In the Fourth JOHN BLAIR is booked to succeed JOHN GALVIN; in the Eighth WILLIAM C. GOVER will try to run as the Ring candidate against MARTIN NACHTMAN, a German, who beat Tammany last year and can do it again. In the Ninth JOHN HONNEFALLIN is to take the place of WM. C. BERGEN. In the Twelfth HENRY WOLFMAN, the only German elected by Tammany last year, retires on a promise of being made Alderman of that ward. His successor has not been definitely agreed upon, but will probably be WM. W. COOK. In the Fourteenth, C. H. WHALEN, who was ousted from his seat last Winter by another Democrat, will try to get the renomination, but he has a rival in JOHN CRUMP, BERNARD RILEY and half a dozen others. In the Sixteenth, JAMES IRVING, who has represented the District for three years, retires in order to run for Police Justice in place of KELSY. The aspirants for the succession are CHAS. LAMB and JAMES MCBRIDE, subject to the decision of the Ring. In the Seventeenth, Geo. W. PLUNKITT is to be succeeded by FRED. H. FRASCON. In the Nineteenth, JOSIAH FORTEN, last year's member, is to be Civil Justice for the new Ninth Judicial District, and will be succeeded in the Assembly by THOS. C. FIELDS, Corporation Attorney. In the Twentieth, JOHN KERGAN, according to the present slate, will have to give place to JOHN KENNEDY—only a slight change of name, but a change not by any means agreeable to KERGAN, who is as irrepressible Irishman, and may take a notion to run on his own hook. If he does, it will be nip and tuck between KERGAN and KENNEDY. In the Twenty-first, now represented by WM. HITCHMAN, there are several aspirants for Legislative honors, but unless HITCHMAN beats GENET for the Senatorial nomination he will probably claim his own and go back to the Assembly himself.

In the Seventh District, now represented by JAS. A. RICHMOND, a Republican, will probably return a Republican again this year. Indeed, under the present union of the party, the Republicans ought to carry at least three districts. Tammany has nominated as candidates for this district J. WALTER FOWLER, who ought to be, and doubtless will be, knocked out of his boots.

Among the candidates for the Judiciary, there has been no definite change since our reporter reviewed the field, except that the Ring have decided to put FRED. H. LOEW, present Justice of the Tenth District Court, in the field as a candidate for the Court of Common Pleas, in place of Judge BARRETT. The candidate for the third place in the Superior Court, vice Judge PETERS, is not yet selected. F. J. JOACHIMSEN is pushed by the Germans, but don't stand much chance with the Ring. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, Ex-President of the Board of Education, is the best candidate thus far named by the Democracy, and would be most acceptable to the Bar, but he might not be so acceptable to the Ring, and "there's the rub." For Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Judge CLERKE, JOSEPH J. MARTIN is looming into favor, and in case CLERKE is thrown aside, would make an acceptable candidate.

Why Charles Dickens Separated from His Wife—His Own Statement.

From the Boston Post.

The great novelist prefaces his letter as follows: "You have not only my full permission to show this, but I beg you to show this to any one who has been misled into doing me wrong."

We therefore take pleasure in presenting his statement to our readers:

MY DEAR ——: Mrs. DICKENS and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, vicious in themselves, ever were joined together, who had greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant, (more friend to both of us than a servant,) who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and is, in Mrs. DICKENS' confidence and mine, who had the closest familiar experience of this unhappiness in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this.

Nothing has, on many occasions, stood between us and a separation, but Mrs. DICKENS' sister, GEORGINA HOGARTH. From the age of 15 she has devoted herself to our house and children. She has been their playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser and companion. In the manly consideration toward Mrs. DICKENS which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the care of the children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagine—what would have become of them but for this aunt who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered and toiled, and come again to prevent a separation between Mrs. DICKENS and me. Mrs. DICKENS has often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion. In the house—never more strongly than within the last twelve months.

For some years past Mrs. DICKENS has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away and live apart; that she had always increasing estrangement made a mental disease under which she suffered; that, more, that she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as my wife, and that she would be far better away. I have uniformly replied that she must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and that I feared they must find us together "in appearance."

At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to her by FORSTER, that even for their sakes, it would surely be better to reconsider and rearrange the unhappy home. Impowered him to treat with Mrs. DICKENS as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. DICKENS wished to add, on her part, MARK LEMON, and did so. On Saturday last LEMON wrote to FORSTER that Mrs. DICKENS "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms I proposed to her. Of the pecuniary part of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. DICKENS were a lady of distinction and I a man of fortune. The remaining parts of them are easily described—my eldest boy to live with Mrs. DICKENS and to take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house; both my girls and all my children but the eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt GEORGINA, for whom we have all the tenderest affections that I have ever seen among young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared, for many years,) upon my affection, respect and gratitude than anybody in this world.

I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here, can possibly be so cruel and unfair as to attach any misconstruction on our separation so far. My elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable.

There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us. My eldest son and I are one as to it all.

Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very different of me, in consideration of earned respect and gratitude, have (as I am told, and, indeed, to my personal knowledge,) coupled with this separation the name of a young lady for whom I have a great attachment and regard. I will not repeat her name, for her sake much. Upon my soul and honor, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own daughters.

Further, I am quite sure that Mrs. DICKENS having received this assurance from me, must now believe it, in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect confidence I know her, in her better moments, to repose in my truthfulness.

On this head, again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is absolute.

C. D.

A Murder in Maryland—A Young Man Kills his Uncle.

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 27.

On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, a most horrible murder was committed in Baltimore County, the victim being Mr. SAMUEL BURTON, residing on the Harford road, about one mile from the Copper Factory on the Gunpowder River, and eleven miles from this city. The alleged murderer is named WILLIAM BROWN, formerly of Terre Haute, Ind., who served in the army, and shortly after the war came to this State, marrying a niece of Mr. BURTON. The accounts reaching this city of the affair represent that about the time above stated BROWN and BURTON became engaged in an altercation at the house of the latter, when the former knocked BURTON down and dragged him into the yard. He then took up an axe with which he almost completely severed the head of Mr. BURTON, and struck him several times on the left side of the body, cutting into his heart and lungs. The wife of BROWN and niece of Mrs. BURTON, witnessed the assault. BROWN, not content with what he had done, threatened their lives, and they immediately ran off to the woods, where they remained until after daylight the next morning, when they returned to the house. They found BROWN there, but soon after he left, and they immediately proceeded to the nearest Magistrate to give information of the murder. An inquest was held by the Justice, and yesterday morning the body was interred. Information of the murder was communicated on Saturday to the Police authorities of this city by direction of Sheriff BALDWIN, of the county. Detectives RICHARDS and POSTIER proceeded yesterday morning to the scene of the murder, and with other officers and citizens scoured the country round about for the murderer, who so far has eluded their vigilance. A number of members of a cavalry company of the county also participated in the search, which is still kept up. Mrs. BROWN and Mrs. CHENOWITH were taken into custody by Sheriff BALDWIN as accessories to the murder and lodged in the jail at Towsontown, being allowed by the Sheriff all the necessary accommodations consistent with their safe keeping until all the facts of the murder are ascertained.

Mr. BURTON was a bachelor, about 60 years, and was a highly respected citizen of the Eleventh District. There are various reports of the cause of the quarrel between him and BROWN, one attributing it to a desire on the part of BROWN to get immediate possession of a tract of land, valued at $600, while another report is that they quarreled in relation to the will of Mr. BURTON.

The Methodist "Book Concern."

From the Worcester Spy, Sept. 25.

The New-York *Evening Post* advises the Methodists to sell out their "Book Concern," stop their official papers, and let their whole publishing business pass into private hands. We don't think this advice will be taken, and we doubt whether the Post really understands the matter of which it speaks. Certainly, its representation concerning the "irregularities" said to have been discovered in the management of their Book Concern, furnishes no valid reason for such a change. But the Post is very sure, that "the business affairs of the denomination ought hereafter to be placed entirely in the hands of trained business men." There is no matter in regard to which more rank nonsense is talked, now and then, than this about "trained business men." No man succeeds in the management of business without natural capacity and aptitude for the work. Where these exist, they will contrive to acquire the requisite training; where they do not exist, no amount of training can supply the want of them. A very considerable number of those who would claim to be "trained business men," are quite unfit to be trusted in charge of any large business enterprise.

The Methodist "Book Concern" has, for eighty years, been managed almost wholly by Methodist clergymen; and no other important business in the country can be named that has been more completely successful. It was established, we believe, in a very humble way, in 1789, for the publication of Methodist books which were distributed and sold, throughout the denomination, chiefly by means of the preachers. The business grew and prospered, gradually the profits being used, at first, to increase and extend it. The managers were able, skillful, and zealous to make it as efficient aid to the labors of the ministry of their Church. At length it became very noticeably an important and flourishing publishing house, issuing, besides the books, several Methodist periodicals. The managers and editors have always been appointed by the official authorities of the denomination, from among the regular clergymen; and it has continued to prosper until, at the present time, its property, including the branches, is worth between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. It has a large income which is used for denominational purposes, the needy widows and orphan children of the preachers not being forgotten in the appropriations. The history of this "Book Concern" is honorable to the Methodists, and especially to the leading Methodist preachers who brought it into existence and made it what it is now. There is nothing in the history of its operations to furnish a reason either for selling it, as the *Post* advises, or changing the management that has been so successful.

We make this business establishment a topic, in our columns, because it has been reported, recently, that some fraud or "irregularity" connected with its operations, has been detected by its managers. Never before, during the eighty years of its existence, so far as we know, has there been mention or suspicion of anything like dishonest irregularity in its affairs; and the "irregularities" reported now are due, not in any way to the clerical managers of the establishment; but, according to one account, to subordinate employes, according to another, to a "trained business man" with whom they dealt, and

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day two large suburban sales will be made. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have their great sale at Rahway, N. J. The property consists of 600 choice building lots, situated on Lexington, Plainfield, Murray, St. George's, Jaques and Railroad avenues. Property in this city has of late found a ready market, at very fair prices, and from the class of persons who have applied for tickets to attend this sale, excellent results are anticipated. Very complete arrangements have been made for the comfort of the guests and for the exclusion of all undesirable persons. A special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 o'clock. A collation will be served on the arrival of the train. Maps, tickets and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 23 Nassau-street, or of GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 203 Broadway.

At West Hoboken, Hudson County, N.J., Messrs. FRUDELL & CRANE have a sale of ninety building lots on the De Mott estate. The property is well located on high ground, commands fine views of the surrounding country, communicates with Hoboken by horse cars, and is in a healthy and desirable neighborhood. Stages for the sale will leave the Hoboken Ferry at 11:30 o'clock. Maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 34 Hudson-street, Hoboken, N. J.

On Wednesday, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell a number of unimproved Brooklyn lots.

On Thursday two country sales will be made—one at Bayonne, N. J., by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & Bro., the other at Linden, N. J., by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER; both are worthy the attention of all who are looking for homes outside of New-York.

A number of large sales are promised for next month, among them is an extensive and very handsome property, known as Orloff Park, situated just beyond Jerome Park, in one of the most desirable and beautiful portions of Westchester County. It is divided into plots of various sizes suitable for gentlemen's residences, with room for stables, outbuildings, &c., &c., and is already attracting considerable attention.

A new paper, devoted to real estate interests, called *The Auctioneer*, has recently been introduced in the market. It is very neat in its appearance, is conducted by two enterprising gentlemen, who have had many years' experience in all matters relating to the buying and selling of real estate, gives considerable valuable information, and promises well.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Canal-st., w. s., 149 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 25x100. $1,050
Mercer-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100. 1,000
2d-st., s. s., 166.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x99.11. 20,700
23d-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x98.9. 28,000
24th-st., n. s., 243.11 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24x98.9. 1,200
31st-st., n. s., 75.11 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21.1x98.9x21.11x
81.1. [illegible]
40th-st., n. s., 131 ft. w. of 10th-av., 16x98.9. 13,000
41st-st., n. s., 100 ft. of 10th-av., 25x98.9. 17,500
50th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x97.6x25x1.1. 5,000
Same property. 5,400
50th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9. 20,000
50th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9. 20,400
51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x97.8x50.2x
101.2. [illegible]
52d-st., s. s., 225.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11. 6,250
53d-st., w. s., 65 ft. s. of 11th-st., 17.11x75. 8,750

Lease Recorded.

Elizabeth-st., No. 12, 4 years, per year. $1,250
East 126th-st., Nos. 60 and 62, 5 years, per year. 1,600
5th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5, 3 years, per year. 3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cedar-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 25x
97.6. [illegible]
Bayard-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Greenpoint-av., 12x100x
32.2x40x100. [illegible]
Greene-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100. 500
Jacob-st., n. w. s., 220 ft. n. c. of Central-av., 22
x100. [illegible]
Macon-st. and Greene-av., s. w. cor., 75x80. 4,000
Montrose-av., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Smith-st., 22x100. [illegible]
Monroe-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18x100. 1,800
Monroe-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18x100. 1,800
President-st., s. s., 215.3 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25.5x
100. [illegible]
President-st., s. s., 181.3 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25.5x
100. [illegible]
Henry-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of President-st., 25.4x
104. [illegible]
Prince-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 25x100
49.38x37.10x88. [illegible]
Sackett-st., s. s., 181.11 ft. n. of Hamilton-
Hamilton (Sheriff's deed). [illegible]
Bryanton-st., w. s., 204.10 ft. n. of Finding-av., 20
x100. [illegible]
Sackett and Hicks-sts., n. e. corner, 25x75. [illegible]
Sackett and Nevins-sts., n. e. corner, 100x100. [illegible]
Stites-st., n. s., 99.8 ft. e. of Rost-st., 12.10x74.4x
71.6x8.6x100. [illegible]
Van Buren-st., n. s., 98.8 ft. e. of Nostrand-av.,
16.8x100. [illegible]
Willoughby-st., s. s., 192.5 ft. e. of Pine-st., 22x
94.6x87.10x100. [illegible]
2d-st., n. s., 99.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19x100. 17,000
4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100. 1,000
4th-st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of South 2d-st., 20x76. 1,000
Atlantic and Grand ave., n. w. corner, 52x100x
48.8x32.8x99.2x40x12.6. [illegible]
Gates-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100. 7,400
Schenck-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100. 450
Schenck-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100. 450
Schenck-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100. 450
Schenck-av., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Atlantic-st., 25x100. 450
Smith-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Bay-st., 25x100. 800
Smith-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bay-st., 25x100. 800
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st.,
100x100. [illegible]
Lots Nos. 177, 179, R. Berry's map. 5,000
Lot No. 325, Sarah A. Wyckoff's map. 5,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Grant-av., w. s., adjoining Hickson Tice's, 20x
132. [illegible]

Mamaroneck.

High-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Westchester-av., 120x
[illegible]
Railroad-av. and Brown-st., n. e. corner, 50x[illegible]
Sidney-av., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-place, 100x100
8th-av. and 4th-st., s. w. corner, 100x100.

Greenburg.

Main-st., s. s., lot No. 42, map of property of C. Waterbury. [illegible]
Water-st., w. s., adjoining late Jacob Bogart's, 33
x100. [illegible]
Water-st., w. s., adjoining Seth Bird's, 32x110. [illegible]
Water-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Chestnut-st., 50x200. [illegible]
1st-st., w. s., lot No. 44, map of Livingston Land-
ing. [illegible]

Lewisboro.

Cross River to South Salem road, e. s., adjoining Geo. Reynolds' 2 acres. [illegible]

Mount Kisco.

Fordham-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 9th-st., 25x100. [illegible]
Government-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Morris-av., 50x
116. [illegible]
Lexington-av. and 124th-st., n. w. cor., 100x100. [illegible]
Union-st., e. s., 165 ft. s. of Courtlandt-av.,
25x100. [illegible]
Union-st., e. s., n. lot No. 23, map of property
east of Morris-av., 25x100. [illegible]

Mount Pleasant.

Bogart-st., n. s., lots Nos. 44, 45, 46, Archville,
70x115. [illegible]
Union-st., e. s., lots Nos. 47 to 49, inclusive,
Archville, 300x100. [illegible]

North Castle.

Road from Samuel P. Smith's to New Castle, e.
s., adjoining Samuel Foster's, 5 acres. [illegible]

Ossining.

Havel-st., e. s., lot No. 9, Yale estate, 25x172. [illegible]
Spring-st., e. s., adjoining Willett Holmes', 14x
100. [illegible]

Pelham, (City Island.)

Fordham-av. to Prospect-st., (late,) e. s., adjoining D. W. Hilliard, 100x114. [illegible]
Prospect-st., n. s., adjoining J. Brady's, 50x100. [illegible]

Rye.

Smith-av., w. s., adjoining Samuel G. Ellis', 50x
150. [illegible]
Summit-st. and High-st., n. e. corner, 50x150. [illegible]

West Farms.

Central-av., w. s., adjoining Pumpatt and Chuyle's, 24 304-1,000 acres. [illegible]
Garden-av., e. w. s., lot No. 68, South Belmont,
50x100. [illegible]
Marion-av., e. s., lot No. 95, B. Berrian's property, 50x104. [illegible]

Yonkers.

Bonnevista-av., w. s., 96 ft. n. of George Herbert, 25x100. [illegible]
Clinton-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of St. Mary's-st., 25x
80. [illegible]
Oliver-st. and Prospect-st., s. w. corner, 54x100. [illegible]
Riverdale-av. and Park-st., e. c. corner, 50x100. [illegible]
York-av., e. s., adjoining Pot. Willet's, 40x100. [illegible]
Walnut-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Greenville road, 300
x200. [illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

Clarenceville.

Concord-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Grove-av., 50x100. [illegible]

Long Island City.

East-st., e. s., 39.11 ft. n. of East 4th-st., 14x75. [illegible]

Newtown.

Evergreen-av. and Washington-place, s. w. cor-
ner, 50x100. [illegible]

Whitestone.

Broadway, s. s., 479 ft. w. of Kissam-av., 61.8x
97.11. [illegible]
Cross-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Irving-place,
house and lot, 50x110. [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Prior-st., lots Nos. 1 to 22, inclusive, block No. 481; lot No. 427, entire; lots Nos. 23 to 31, block No. 481; lots Nos. 1 to 7, block No. 482; lots Nos. 1 to 5, block No. 483; lots Nos. 1 to 10, block No. 484, map of Samuel Westcott's
[illegible] property. [illegible]
Railroad-av., e. s., lot No. 32, Westcott's map,
(Bergen,) 25x200. [illegible]
Lot No. 22, block No. 63, City map. [illegible]

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., s. s., lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, block "C," Montgomery and Sherman map. [illegible]

Newark.

Adams-st., e. s., 87 ft. s. of 22d-st., 12x100. [illegible]
Adams-st., e. s., 87 ft. s. of 22d-st., 12x100. [illegible]
Cedar and Halsey-sts., s. w. corner, 75x100. [illegible]
Court and Hunterdon-sts., s. e. corner, 75x100. [illegible]
Dove-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Mulberry, 25x104. [illegible]
Market-st., w. s., 18 A. of Broad-st., 21 A. front. [illegible]
McWhorter and Johnson-sts., s. w. corner, 100x
170. [illegible]
Somerset-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 19 ft. front. [illegible]
Somerset-st., n. s., indefinite locality, 25x95. [illegible]
Summer-av., w. s., 119 ft. n. of 4th-st., 25x150. [illegible]
Walnut-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 25x[illegible]
25th-av., E. s., 350 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x100.

Hoboken—Lease Recorded.

Garden-st., e. s., 62 ft. n. of 4th-st., 22x70, 5 years, per year. [illegible]

West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 10 and 12, block D, Jamie W. Gilles' property. [illegible]

North Bergen.

Hoboken-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Bergenwood-av., 25
x100. [illegible]
Grand-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Hoboken-st., 100x50
x100. [illegible]
Hoboken-st., n. s., 324.6 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100
Hoboken-st., n. s., 224 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100
Hoboken-st., n. s., 349 ft. w. of Bergenwood-av.,
25x100. [illegible]
Bergenwood-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Donald-st.,
25x100. [illegible]
Bergenwood-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Donald-st.,
25x100. [illegible]
Hoboken-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Bergenwood-av.,
25x100. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS:

West 119th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., 4-story brick.
East 34th-st., between 4th and Madison ave., brick.
East 36th-st., near Madison-av., brown stone.
East 37th-st., near Madison-av., brown stone.
East 38th-st., near 5th-av., brown stone.
West 34th-st., near 8th-av., brown stone.
West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., brown stone.

ALSO,

Corner property on 5th-av., first-class, furnished or unfurnished. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON REASONABLE terms:

HOUSES.	LOTS.
No. 9 Lafayette-place,	No. 11 Bowery,
No. 251 West 14th-st.,	No. 66 Hudson-st.
No. 74 University-place,	
STORES.	OFFICES.
No. 104 Wall-st.,	No. 8 Bowling-green,
No. 7 East 18th-st.,	No. 66 Wall-st.,
No. 40 Water-st.,	No. 68 Broadway,
No. 16 Jacob-st.,	No. 17 New-st.,
No. 10 New-Bowery,	Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.
	LOFTS.
	No. 10 Broadway,
	No. 5 Oliver-st.,
	No. 34 Water-st.,
	Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway.

Apply to W. & R. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE CORNER OF A WIDE street, on Madison-av., Murray Hill, an elegant house and furniture, very suitable for a bachelor who wishes to live luxuriously and entertain in a stylish manner; house is most conveniently arranged; rooms on suite on all the floors; ventilation and water works complete and unusual; there is hardly such a bachelor's establishment to be found on the island; house contains twelve rooms, one of which is a large billiard room; its equally desirable for any family; price is it stands, $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—UNfurnished, an extra-wide and full-sized house and lot, 125 feet deep, No. 30 Union-square; recently renovated and put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMELY-FURnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 232 West 10th-st., in perfect order and convenient to the Park; furniture all new and of good quality. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE AT a bargain, in the finest block on Greene-av., Brooklyn; all improvements; owner leaving the city. Call on or address OWNER, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NO! NO! READ!

Free ride! Pleasant excursion! Collation on arrival of train, which leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, 1869, to cure a home in the Avenel Improvement Association. You can make your own selection and buy beautiful, improved lots for from $100 per lot, near from New-York, for less than $100 per City lot, on terms of $10 per month. The streets are already graded. The property is situated at Avenel Depot, about one mile beyond Railway, on one hundred feet higher than Railway. The surrounding country is unexcelled. Homes may be built for the purchasers on terms so easy that they can pay for them as they now pay rent. Call for excursion tickets, and give you full particulars; also, for free pass, maps, &c., at the office of the association, No. 197 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York, or No. 61 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOPKINS & CUSHMAN, Agents.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA,

Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th ehs., first house from the Morris road.

SAVANNAH PROPERTY FOR SALE—

OR EXCHANGE—Consisting of seven forty acre lots joining the city limits of Savannah; one-third is fenced and under tence, the rest is well wooded. The land is adapted to the culture of long staple cotton, rice, corn and market gardening. It has an ornamental cottage for a residence, with alleys of evergreens, and houses for laborers and farm purposes. Offered in exchange for real estate here, or for money in easy payments. Apply to Messrs. BUNKER & CO., No. 22 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND FINELY-LOcated farm on the Hudson River, with 40 acres; half a mile river front; fine views; old-established, comfortable homestead of stone; outbuildings good, complete; abundance of water; fine shade; fishing in order. Will be sold low and on easy terms; close to estate. Apply to DANIEL BUTTERFIELD or E. J. SCUDDER, No. 68 Wall-st.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country seat, with 40 acres, (or more, if desired,) about 1,000 miles from station, with extensive barns, carriage-house, farm-house, &c., complete; large brick house, in perfect order throughout, and replete with all the conveniences; gas, water, &c.; excellent gardens; fine orchard; fruit in abundance; permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—A beautiful villa, with fine view of the river; the house is entirely new, and is in every way desirable; rent to May 1, 1870, $1,000 per annum; if purchased, $4,000; price, $14,000, 1 or 2 years. Apply to EDPT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

A PRACTICAL WAY TO OWN A NICE comfortable home within thirty-five minutes of New-York and very accessible thereto; new houses with 3, 4, 5 and 10 rooms, one or more full lots, only $250 to $600 cash required, balance on terms to suit. Send for pamphlet, with particulars, to R. R. KELLOGG, No. 2 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let, a large, stylish, old-fashioned mansion house, healthy, secluded, but yet easy of access; in perfect order; on a principal avenue, in a central location, with Bay glass ventilator, sidewalks, &c.; large grounds; immediate possession; inquire of Messrs. Apply to ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, in all varieties, beautifully situated; one house from N. Y. for sale 12x. Also, excellent stable and horses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, Saturdays and Cross-st., 1 to 5 P. M.

SEVENTEEN GEORGIA COTTON PLANTATIONS, and other valuable lands, in various parts of the best lands of the State. CALLAWAY & WHEELER, Real Estate Agents, Americus, Ga.

RAHWAY.—GRANGERY SALE OF THE Brambull estate, one mile from depot, 25 acres, large mansion and outbuildings, will take place at Rahway, the 16th of October.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON East 126th-st., north side, between 3d and 4th ave., the house is of brown stone, brownstone English basement, in excellent order and well furnished throughout; possession immediately; rent, $1,000 per annum. EDPT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

THORNTON H. BOSMAN—REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 402 Broadway, offers for lease the first-class brownstone front house, No. 322 West 14th-st. The house is now being put in perfect order, painted, papered and carpeted throughout. Rent $1,200.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—THREE minutes' walk from ferries, a handsomely-furnished room, in private family, with or without breakfast and tea, for single gentleman. Address R. R., Jersey City Post-Office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20th-st.; lot 25x100; house 3 stories and finished; doctor's office reserved, if not; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 27 WEST 20th-st., in good order; those with children need not apply. Inquire on the premises, after 3 o'clock P. M. C. ROME.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO A RELIABLE private family, a three-story and French roof house in perfect order. Apply at No. 22 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 32 East 45th-st., near 1st-av.; good location; rent, $1,000 per annum. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 12 Beekman-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 214 West 47th-st., for one year; possession immediately; house is four stories, English basement, in good order. Terms $250 per month. Seen 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Rent not over $1,000 per annum, for a family of three adults; a first-class three-story house, between 14th and 42d sts. and 4th and 8th ave.; no objection to Gramercy and Stuyvesant squares; a partially-furnished house would be preferred; with some furniture, will be considered, and rent paid in advance to May 1. Address Box No. 1,129 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED (ON or near Murray Hill, four stories, full size, well furnished) until May 1 or later. Address C. S., No. 2 Williams-st., Room No. 4, with full description and lowest price.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, from middle November to middle April, by a private family; location between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th ave. Address C. L. S., Box No. 663 Post Office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30,
At 1:30 P. M.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
20 BUILDING LOTS
in
BAYONNE, N. J.,
by order of George Pomeroy, Esq.

Only twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over forty trains daily by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

These lots are beautifully situated at the highest point on Bergen Neck, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and Bay, the Narrows, and the Islands of the Harbor; are very near the station, front on the Great Boulevard of Hudson County, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and improvements; streets graded, and the property generally in fine condition.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12:15. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will be in attendance.

Maps and passes ready seven days before the sale at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 23 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 1½ P. M.,
IMPORTANT SALE OF 250 VERY
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT
LINDEN, N. J.

By order of Meeker Wood, Esq., and C. Russa, Esq.

Forty minutes from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and two miles from Elizabeth, a city of 20,000 inhabitants.

Linden is one of the most desirable points as a place of residence on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad. The Company has recently erected a costly and attractive station, and within the past few years Messrs. FERDINAND BLANCKE, MEEKER WOOD, and many other prominent New-Yorkers have built a great number of neat and ornamental residences, that are all occupied by gentlemen doing business in the City.

The lots to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. ARE IMMEDIATELY AT THE STATION, (the land on which it stands having been given by MEEKER WOOD, Esq.,) and in the heart of all these improvements. THE POST OFFICE IS ON THE PROPERTY, also the Linden Hotel; in fact, the property is unexceptionable in every particular, THE STREETS BEING HANDSOMELY GRADED, and not a lot that will be offered is five minutes' walk from the station, and the nearest lot is not as many seconds.

The property adjoins the land of Ferdinand Blancke, Esq., who will take pleasure in giving parties full particulars in regard to this most desirable piece of located property ever offered at auction on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad.

Terms remarkably easy.

Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and $10 monthly thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

Captain Young will preserve order.

Maps in readiness Tuesday morning.

Passes now ready at the office of Ferdinand Blancke, Esq., No. 27 Cedar-st., and at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 23 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

200 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS, SITUATE AT WHITE PLAINS.

JOHNSON & MILLER will positively sell at auction, without limit or reserve, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1869,

200 CHOICE LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS,

Finely located in the heart of the beautiful and growing village of White Plains, within a very minutes' walk of the depot, and in close proximity to stores, churches and schools. This splendid property is most eligibly situated on high ground, commanding fine views over the surrounding country, and is laid out in one hundred feet lots, adjacent to most elegant and costly structures, and is one of the most desirable sections for residences in the village. White Plains is only 2 miles from 26th-st., New-York City, and is reached by the Harlem Railroad, on Harlem Railroad daily. It is the first station beyond New-York at which express trains stop. The New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad will soon be in full operation, and a depot will be located in the immediate vicinity of this property. No village in Westchester County presents greater educational and social advantages. Its perfectly healthy climate, its broad streets, its fine, immense public offices, elegant private dwellings and its refined society, render it a most attractive and desirable place of residence. Every year increases its rapid growth and prosperity. During the past year great improvements have been made in opening GRAND BOULEVARDS, (100 feet wide,) which have their terminus at this property, and which will afford the finest drives of any place in the country. The property is ready for immediate improvement; broad avenues and streets are now opened and graded; gravel walks are now in process of construction. The title indisputable.

The property has been in the possession of the Hatfield family nearly 100 years, and is now for the first time offered at public sale.

Depot on the premises; train will leave Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10 o'clock A. M., daily.

ALSO AT SAME PLACE,

EIGHTEEN ACRES SUBDIVIDED INTO
FIFTY VILLA PLOTS,

Situated on Broadway, near the Methodist Church. Broadway is a beautiful drive, 100 feet wide, with fine shade trees. The property is particularly desirable. Surroundings first-class. Sale absolute. If stormy both of the sales will be postponed until next fair day. Free tickets now ready, with maps, at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 23 Nassau-st., N. Y.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HI! HO! FOR RAHWAY!
JOHNSON & MILLER

Invite clerks, mechanics and others who wish to secure delightful homes at moderate prices, to

To accompany them on their
GREAT FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH
EXCURSION TO RAHWAY,
on
TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.

On this occasion they will sell at public auction, positively and without reserve, to the highest bidder,

FIVE HUNDRED
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
situate in the
SIX ROADS, THIRD WARD, CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

on terms so easy and accommodating that all may secure in that delightful place homes of their own. This will be the best chance of the season. No underbidding allowed. Be sure to go. A day in the country will be beautiful.

The lots to be sold are on a gentle slope, rising from the railroad; in the most delightful part of the City. Railway has constant communication with New-York by thirty-four daily trains over New-Jersey Railroad. No place in the vicinity of New-York has greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests; population, 12,000; twelve churches; finest school; all leading streets sewered, flagged and paved with Belgian pavement.

ROW OF TREES ALONG EACH GRATE, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., via New-Jersey Railroad, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale, TUESDAY, Sept. 28.

Free excursion tickets may be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, 23 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEO. R. JAQUES, Esq., No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein. Information of the sale is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory dam, and water power of the river. The walls of this large building are standing on the ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in place and perfect order. These flumes are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power and wall of which the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of land on the south side of the river, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the permanent right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,600 acres mountain land across the Potomac.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, either separately or in bulk, as may be made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Parties who purchased lots in 1868, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due, until May 1, 1870, the lots will be deeded to them; otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION
FOR NOTHING,
GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL LUNCH
FOR NOTHING,
When and where?
AT
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT RAHWAY SALE,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.
Also at the
GRAND LINDEN (N. J.) SALE,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

Free tickets before the supply is exhausted, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE BUSINESS AND
OTHER PROPERTY,
ON 3D-AV., 8TH AND 15TH STS.,
EIGHTH WARD, CITY OF BROOKLYN,

JAS. COLES' SON will sell, at the
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
No. 389 FULTON-ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1869,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
TWENTY-SEVEN LOTS,
Each 16x60 ft.

Also, on the property, corner of 3d-av. and 15th-st., a LARGE FRAME HOUSE, walls filled with brick, very heavily timbered, having fifteen finished rooms, with gas, water, furnace, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; cellar eight feet in height under entire house; barns and other buildings, with splendid garden of fruit trees and vines on the premises.

EVERYTHING IN COMPLETE ORDER AND THOROUGH REPAIR.

For BUILDING PURPOSES and for YARDS FOR BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &c., this property, being accessible to Gowanus Canal from its westerly boundary, admits of

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED,

and will be sold in parcels to suit.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE; TERMS EASY; SALE SPECIFIC.

Maps and further particulars can be had of

H. B. HURBARD, Attorney,
No. 343 Fulton-st.,
Or AUCTIONEER, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

BY TERSTEGE & CRANE—GENERAL Auctioneers, Real Estate, Life and Fire Insurance Agents, No. 34 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J.

NINETY-NINE
BUILDING LOTS,
OF THE
DE MOTT ESTATE,
IN
WEST HOBOKEN, HUDSON CO., N. J.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1869,
AT 12 o'clock M., on the premises.

TRUDELL & CRANE will sell above at public auction, NINETY-NINE very desirable and eligibly located building lots, situated on Bergen Wood, Grand and Paterson aves., De Mott, Hoboken and Orchard-sts. and Paterson and New-York Plank road, West Hoboken, Hudson Co., N. J.

This property is situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, contiguous to City by horse cars, and is more than adapted for a residence in a healthy location, it cannot fail to induce them, upon an examination of the premises, to purchase the same; and to capitalists, no better investment could be selected for an investment.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. and auctioneers' fees on day of sale; 20 per cent. Oct. 28; 20 per cent. Nov. 28; balance on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps and full particulars can be obtained upon application to TRUDELL & CRANE'S Real Estate Office, 34 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO REACH THE SALE—Take Hudson City and West Shore cars at Hoboken Ferry, stop at Paterson-st., West Hoboken, which runs through the premises.

Trains for the ground will leave Hoboken Ferry on the day of sale, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

FIRST—Three lots, east side, 25 feet 4½ inches south of Bergen, each lot 25 feet 7 inches front by 100 feet 4 inches.

The above lots are about even with the grade. Sale will be positive. Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW,
J. HOYT, } Commissioners.
BENJ. C. WETMORE,

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.

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E. H. LUDLOW,
J. HOYT, } Commissioners.
BENJ. C. WETMORE,

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH-ST., between 6th and 7th-av., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Two valuable lots, situate on the west side of 11th-st., 25 feet 4 inches south of 6th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT CORner of 4th-av. (Boulevard) and 126th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, JR., & R. M. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

THURSDAY, (OR BOULEVARD)—The lot of land, with the three-story brick and frame dwelling thereon, situate on the northeast corner 11th-av. and 126th-st. The house is first rate, has Mansard roof, gas pipes, water in the house, throughout. Lot

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COM. PANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, SAILING FROM NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....BURNOUF.....SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.....HOUSSAIN.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13

Rates of passage payable in gold. (Wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $140 and $70.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find this the most direct route, as it avoids both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MADERNESS, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 29 | Tuesday, Thursday, Oct. 14
Africa, Wednesday, Oct. 6 | Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20
Asia, Thursday, Sept. 23 | Scotia, Wednesday, Oct. 27
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 6 | Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21
Africa, Thursday, Oct. 7 | Java, Wednesday, Nov. 3
Asia, Wednesday, Oct. 13 | Siberia, Thursday, Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, last calling steamers.
First Cabin.....$75 gold | Second Cabin.....$50 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$140 gold | Second Cabin.....$95, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $150. Steerage. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all attendance for the trip.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One Hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
COLORADO, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 30. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cabin foot will be forwarded as fast at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting bills and charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's new office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
W. H. RAHY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamship ADELAIDE, Captain M. B. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 P. M., touching from Pier No. 5 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain R. VAN DYCK.....Sept. 30
MAGDALENA, Captain W. R. CROWELL (via Nassau).....Oct. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Oct. 14
For freight or passage apply to
H. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM. SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIPS sailing on the 21st of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Oct. 21.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THEBAUD, Nov. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. KNIGHT, Dec. 21.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M. as follows:
GEORGE CROMWELL, VAIL.....Saturday, Oct. 2
COSTER.....NELSON.....Saturday, Oct. 9
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at lowest rates.
For passage, apply on board clear, or freight, apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 39 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD LINE—Low Freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE will leave Pier No. 16 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, apply on board, foot of Murray-st., pier adjoining Washington-st., or to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

THE LODONA will Sail on Tuesday, Oct. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.

HAVANA, SEGAR AND VEGA CRUZ.
New-York and Nassau Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamer
CLEOPATRA, Capt. ..... Thursday, Sept. 30.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MERSEDITA,
Captain STARKS,
ON SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 35 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Bills and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the Interior at LOWEST RATES that any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. ATKINSON, No. 177 West-st.; or to H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families of gentlemen about to travel or that contemplate of leaving, who can inform the owner of a private, safe place to leave Parts Without Care, or service, are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and exemption of baggage during the best season, and in a city of many novelties, fashion, and an infinity of temptations to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants always on hand. Apply personally or by note COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue Vivienne, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, procured by J. S. MOSES, Passport Agent, on Reporter's Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
SHIPPERS AND THEIR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS WILL BE SHIPPED BY THE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES.
ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
FROM THE STEAMSHIPS
VERGO, Captain BOURNE, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 61 and 63 South-st.
BERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Liberty-st.
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29,
EXYLE STEAMER,
The fine steamer
GULF STREAM,
(MOORES, Master,)
Is now loading at Pier No. 14 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at not sooner full. For freight apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
N. B.—Through rates given and bills of lading signed for all points on Georgia Central and on Atlantic and Gulf Roads.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA POINTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNEHAHA, Captain P. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ATLANTIC LINE, Agent, No. 12 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 7th October.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Line of Steamships will despatch first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FARNSLOW, on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 10 West-st.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS WILL find a most acceptable home and moderate charge in the celebrated
AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,
No. 3 RUE BOYER,
formerly No. 39 Rue de la Sourdière, near the Boulevard Malesherbes and Place Louis le Grand, Paris. Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor,
Formerly of New-York, Nos. 12 and 14 West 38d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE SOUTH-SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. ADAMS and Capt. GEO. S. HULL,
Will leave Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets for sale at the Company's office, 22 No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
Treasurer Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON
VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commodore BRAYTON and Capt. SHERMAN,
will leave (Saturdays days) DAILY
from Pier No. 39 North River,
foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD EUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
Freight received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
H. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMBOATS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock, touching at Albany at 8 A. M. to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany steamer Dock adjoining at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North, through tickets to be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
STEAMER SEA BIRD. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 3:30 P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 22, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 10 A. M. Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 2 P. M. Monday, Sept. 27, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 8 A. M. Monday, Sept. 27, 1 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 29, 8:30 A. M. Wed'y, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Thur'y, Sept. 30, 10:30 A. M. Thur'y, Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—EXCHANGE OF TIMES.—The commodious WIDE BASTIAN BOAT, DANIEL DREW, will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Dock, foot of Canal-st., and foot of Hudson, leading of Vesey-st., West Point, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

STEAMER P. P. MARTIN, FOR NEW-BURGH, Cornwall, Newburgh, Fishkill and Dayville, daily, at 4 P. M., foot of Barclay-st., North River, below Walker-st., touching at 57th-st. at 6 P. M. Fare to Fishkill, 50c., to all other landings 25c. Barney & Searing's Hackingsack and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND HOGLAN.—Leave Pier at White-st., Bayle Dock, (Pt. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sandy Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood, Sundays, at 10 A. M., returning at 4 P. M. Fare 50c. Leave Peck-slip Pier (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 59th-st. each way, for passengers only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE.—Cheap and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on a splendid steamer, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, excepting Saturday, at 6 o'clock.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Rondout, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, Cozzy, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, having pier foot Dubois-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 27, there will be a reduction of rates for staterooms and berths on the boats of the People's Line between New-York and Albany.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 41 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 10th-st. at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Canal-st., at 5:30 P. M., and Newport at 7:30 A. M., touching at Fall River. This boat leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Newport at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS East.—Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon and 6 P. M.; leave Peck-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

D. S. & T. SMITHS STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and all intermediate, at 8:30, 4 and 6:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier M N.R. Or Pier E, LANE-slip.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1.25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL.

THE PATENT
ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING.
After the plan of Abou Kerl Nedabed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.
It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. F. REIBEE, No. 48 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, the deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor of the married and those contemplating marriage, who desire a healthy offspring. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes; young, middle-aged, or even old men, persons of delicate health or family upon, Physical Debility, Nervous Complaints, &c., Premature Decay, Impotency, Sterility, &c., cured by the most Celebrated Physician, Author of Medical Works, Graduate of Medicine, Twenty Years' Extensive Practice in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A 25 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in the days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. Home Office, No. 16 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 16 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (Ask at No. 2 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in less time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation free, private, 25.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, 17 Ninth-st., near Sixth-ave., from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMPLAINTS of either sex cured instantly by DR. EVANS, 24 Chatham-st. Physicians vigor restored by his Energy Pills.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Best instruments at lowest cash. New Pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New Melodeons for $50 and upward. Second hand instruments for $15 to $50. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. A. CUMMINGS', warerooms, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customer. The only link of home factory for Sale warerooms.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the MONDAY in the November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A secretary of state, in the place of Hamilton A. Gray;
A Comptroller, in the place of William P. Allen;
A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;
An Attorney General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Stephen T. Hayt;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of John Hammond;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the full term of eight years, from Jan. 1, 1870;
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1870, in the place of Levin R. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next, in the place of Charles Mason, appointed by the Governor, under section 13, of article 6, of the State Constitution;
Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term for which John K. Porter was elected, which will expire on the last day of December, 1870, in the place of Levin R. Wright, deceased, which will expire on the last day of December next;
Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York;
Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.
ALSO, TO BE ELECTED BY THE QUALIFIED COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY:
Twenty one members of Assembly;
A District Attorney, in place of Samuel B. Garvin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Oakey Hall;
A justice of the Supreme Court, in place of John R. McCunn;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John J. Sneedman and Freeman J. Fithian, who were respectively appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Samuel B. Garvin, and death of Abraham Bosch;
A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in place of George C. Barrett;
A Judge of the Marine Court, in place of Michael C. Garvey;
A Surrogate in place of Gilbert J. Tucker;
A Recorder in place of John K. Hackett;
Two Supervisors in the places of Walter Roche and Henry Smith;
A Coroner in the place of William Schirmer;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next;
Also, a number of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed by Chapter 314, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for submitting the Amended Constitution to the electors of the State," passed April 24, 1869, pursuant to which a Convention of Delegates to revise the Constitution of the State, and to propose amendments thereto, was elected, which convention, which closed its sittings, February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the said General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November next, and at such election each elector will be entitled to vote separately for or against each article, or for or against the judiciary article, or for or against a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and for or against the proposed amendments to the Constitution.
Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.
I certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
SHERIFF of the City and County of New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been made for the opening of streets in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First.—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, with trunch in Forty-third street.
Second.—For building sewers between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, in Fifth-avenue, and in Fourth-avenue.
Third.—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second street and Harlem River, with branch in One Hundred and Thirty-second street, and One Hundred and Thirty-third street.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First.—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, and both sides of Fifty-third street, to the extent of two hundred feet westerly from Fifth-avenue, and twenty feet from Fifth-avenue.
Second.—Both sides of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Avenue A and First-avenue; both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, between Avenue A and Third-avenue; both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Second and Third-avenues; both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets; both sides of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
Third.—Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first, One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets; and the easterly side of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-second and One Hundred and Thirty-third streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to put in their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all lands and houses and lots of ground and improved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in the proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Clerk, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-street, (Room No. 6,) in the City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the two week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said two days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Assessments, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.
Third.—That the lands and lots, limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between the Second and Eighth avenues, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street half the distance to the next street thereto; and
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1869.
EDWARD HOGAN,
ROBERT SUTHERLAND, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Clerk, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-street, (Room No. 6,) in the City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the two week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said two days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Bureau of Assessments, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.
Third.—That the lands, limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between the Second and Eighth avenues, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street half the distance to the next street thereto; and
FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1869.
WILLIAM H. TRAGER,
J. ROWLAND CODNOLLY, } Commissioners.
J. J. MARRIN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS W. BUCKLIN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators of said deceased, at the office of J. C. Parker, No. 45 south-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated April 8, 1869.
MARY J. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. VARLEY, } Administrators.
[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been made for opening streets, and are now ready for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.
Second—For building sewer between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets, and between Lexington and Eighth avenues.
Third—For building sewers in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues; both sides of Madison, Fourth and Fifth avenues, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets; both sides of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, between Madison and Fifth avenues; both sides of Fifty-third street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues; both sides of Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues; both sides of Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues; both sides of Fifty-seventh street, between Madison and Seventh avenues; northerly side of Fifty-seventh street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; both sides of Fifty-ninth street, between Madison and Seventh avenues; northerly side of Fifty-ninth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.
Second—Northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; both sides of Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, and between Seventh and Eighth avenues; both sides of Fifty-seventh street, between Lexington and Eighth avenues; both sides of Fifty-eighth street, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; easterly side of Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh streets; and easterly side of Broadway, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets.
Third—Both sides of Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to put their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
LUMBER, BRICKS, SLATE, GLASS AND COPPER.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Arsenal until 10 A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1869, for furnishing
30,000 feet White Pine Flooring, best quality, 1¼ by 6 inches, by 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long.
30,000 feet White Pine Shedding Boards, 1¼ by 8 inches, by 14, 16 and 18 feet long.
10,000 feet White Pine Joists, 2¼ by 5 inches and 16 feet long.
20,000 feet White Pine Joists, 2¼ by 4 inches, and 16 feet long.
All lumber to be of good quality, entirely free from large or loose knots, sap, shakes, splits and rot, and all to be delivered free of charge at this Arsenal before the close of navigation in 1869.
Proposals will be made per thousand feet, board measure, and will state whether the lumber will be delivered on cars or wagons. Delivery to commence by 1st of May, 1870, and all to be delivered before Aug. 1, 1870.
ALSO, for furnishing and putting in in mortar, with copper nails, about 800 squares (of 100 square feet) Roof Slating.
The slate must be of the best quality, samples of different qualities of which will be furnished and separate proposals made for each.
Proposals will be made per square (of 10 square feet) of slating exposed when put on the roofing extra allowance will be made for ridges or wrought iron work.
The United States to furnish no labor and materials, excepting sand and lime for the mortar.
The roof to be laid so that less than one-third of the length of each slate shall be exposed to the weather, and all laid within sixty days after the roof shall have been made ready for slating.
ALSO FOR GLASS:
1,000 lights 26½x15½ inches.
1,400 lights 26½x13½ inches.
1,200 lights 26½x12½ inches.
400 lights 27½x15½ inches.
400 lights 27½x13½ inches.
The glass to be of best quality of window glass, double thickness, clear, out of wind, free from blisters, waves and stains. Samples will be furnished with the proposals.
Separate proposals will be made per 10 lights of each variety, delivered in cars at the site of shops at Rock Island Arsenal, all to be delivered before May 1, 1870.
ALSO, FOR COPPER, GUTTERS AND SPOUTING.
About 1,000 lineal feet of Gutters, made of sheets, 4 feet 6 inches wide.
About 800 lineal feet of Valley Gutters made of sheets 2 feet 6 inches wide.
About 620 lineal feet of Ridge Cover, made of sheets 2 feet 6 inches.
About 700 lineal feet of Flashing for gable, made of sheets 1 foot 6 inches wide.
About 72 lineal feet of Down Spouts, 4 inches in diameter.
The copper to be of the best quality, No. 8, (or 3.5 pounds per square foot,) and to be made up and placed in position in the manner to be prescribed by the commanding officer, who will have the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids, not deemed satisfactory, and to duplicate within one year any contract that may be made in conformity with this advertisement. Proposals will be made per square, or by the lineal, as detail, addressed to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, and indorsed
"Proposals for furnishing (materials.)"
T. J. RODMAN,
Lt.-Colonel Ordnance, Bvt. Brig.-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 23, 1869.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE U. S. NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY,
NO. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1869.
Sealed proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Ordnance Supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy yard, unless transportation, viz.:
SUPPLIES.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
75 cords Brown Stone for cesspools, 10 cords Building Sand, 400 cy. yds. of Foundation Stone, 50 bbls. Rosendale Cement, fresh ground, put up in tight barrels, well papered, and to contain 42 lbs. each.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Fifty barrels Cost Tar, 100 barrels American Tar, 40 Yard Sticks, 1 gross Shoemaker's Awls, (handled,) 60 Clamp Brushes and handles, 20 3-quart and 10 5-quart Tinned Iron Buckets, 1 Gross Tailors' Chalk, (assorted,) and 10,000 Weekly Yeomans' Receipts, 20,000 Yeomans' Daily Requisitions, 25 sets Equipment Books, 4 dozen Red and Blue and 10 dozen Black Lead Pencils, 36 Penknives, and 1 gross Leather Wallets.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
Three hundred yards Blue and 100 yards Black Bunting, 12 inches.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
One first quality Bolt Cutting Machine with taps and dies complete, to cut from ¼ to 1¼ inch.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
Twenty-one Condenser Tubes, 18, 12 feet and 6, 15 feet long, 1¼ inches outside diameter.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
1,300 barrels Beef, 1,000 barrels Pork, 18,000 lbs. Dried Apples, 1,000 lbs. Dried Peaches, 1,000 lbs. Coffee, 4,000 gallons Molasses, 1,000 bushels Beans, 4,000 gallons Vinegar, 12,000 lbs. Sugar, (half in half-barrels—all to be Navy Standard,) 500 yards Bunting, 50 lbs. Marline, 50 lbs. White Lead, 5 gallons Spirits of Turpentine, 4 reams Letter Paper, 2

THE BURDELL MURDER.

SECRETS OF THE HOUSE OF CRIME.

Singular Discoveries by the Inmates.

Articles of Wearing Apparel Found in a Chimney—Action of the Police—The Premises Again Under Seizure.

There is a superstition as widespread and as ancient as the human race that a fatality clings to the scene of murder, and the Burdell mansion, No. 31 Bond-street, has for years seemed to strengthen the illusion and clothe it in the robes of verity. The mysterious and awful crime there committed is yet fresh in the public mind; nor can the present generation of dwellers in the metropolis ever forget how Dr. HARVEY BURDELL, seated at his library table, in the presumed security of his home, on the evening of the 30th of January, twelve years ago, was stolen upon by an assassin, who approached from behind, and with a dagger stabbed him until he was dead. Nor can our citizens ever forget the intensely dramatic scenes attending the investigation of the murder, and how, after months of patient sifting of the evidence, the murderer succeeded in eluding the penalty of the law, although there was a general impression, which yet remains, that had the Scottish law prevailed with us the verdict in the case would have been "Not Proven," instead of "Not Guilty."

Probably no tragedy ever elicited so much feeling or became so great a sensation, and the doubts that surrounded the identity of the criminal naturally resulted in the engendering of numerous theories, some of them sensible, but more of them wild as to who was the assassin. And after the full investigation and the lapse of time had made it certain that no person could ever be convicted of the crime, the public curiosity as naturally took refuge in pretended discoveries of new evidence. Not long ago this latter weakness took the shape of a revelation of a pseudo detective that the notorious JEFFARIS had confessed some connection with the affair, but as the revelation did not come until after that wayward criminal had been laid in his grave, the public was skeptical, and the Burdell murder was as much a mystery as before and as prolific of theories and conjectures as ever.

And during all these years while the crime has been discussed and the identity of the criminal canvassed, the house where the crime was committed has shared the common fate. The curse of blood has seemed to be upon it; the chilling shadow of a great crime thrown athwart it, in which the inmates lived uneasily, shrinkingly. No business thrived in it; no good fortune attended it. There was no pretence that the place was haunted, but it was the victim of the universal superstition. Two years ago a Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE, then doing a thriving business in Canal-street, hired the Burdell mansion, where they opened a fashionable millinery establishment, intending to combine with it the letting of furnished rooms. The venture was a total failure from the first. Few patrons came to the house, and while no lodger could be induced to occupy the room which was the actual scene of the murder, those who from time to time dared to try the other apartments, went shuddeningly about the house for a few days, and then left to find more congenial surroundings.

The lessees were thus left with ample time to rummage the old house, and to that thorough though aimless searching, and to an accident that lately occurred to one of the crimmies, was due a story that floated through a narrow circle for some days past, and which seemed to promise that new light was to be thrown upon the horrible murder, in which the assassin would at last stand revealed. The story was that a high wind blew one of the chimnies down, and that some of the bricks falling inward had borne with them into the fireplace of one of the rooms some important papers, a gentleman's boot, and two shirts of peculiar texture—one an undershirt, and the other of linen. Last night this story reached Captain HEDDEN of the Fifteenth Precinct, and he deeming it to be worthy of some attention called at the house, taking with him Detective PHILIP REILLEY. The officers there investigated the matter, and this is what they learned:

One of the attic rooms, for lack of a ceiling, has the rafters exposed, and one day several months ago Mr. BLAKE, in an idle search, found a bundle of newspapers packed away under the eaves. In this bundle he found a paper which he describes as a survey of some property belonging to GEO. CUNNINGHAM, but he can give no more minute description of it. Nor can any better ever be obtained, for considering the paper to be of no value, he put it into the waste bag, and it long ago was sold, with other refuse material, to an itinerant rag dealer. It was also ascertained by the officers that a high wind had dislodged some bricks from the top of one of the chimneys, which, falling inward, had rested in the fireplace of a room on the floor next below the attic, and had brought with them a boot and one shirt, but that was long subsequent to the finding of the papers. The boot was of fine quality, and evidently that of a man, but remarkably small size, and the shirt was a merino of very fine texture, and cross-barred in different colors. It was very sooty, and upon one side was so scorched that it crumbled at a touch. But Mr. BLAKE evidently saw nothing extraordinary in a boot and a shirt tumbling out of his chimney, for he says that both articles, after lying about the house for some days, finally found their way into the rubbish-box and were irrevocably lost.

Captain HEDDEN was grieviously disappointed in failing to obtain the articles so singularly discovered, for he believes that they might have afforded the most satisfactory proofs of the identity of the criminal. Whatever value they may have had, however, in assisting to unmask the long hidden assassin has been utterly lost by the thoughtlessness of the finder, but the discovery has stimulated the Police to renewed effort, and the house of crime and mystery is to be subjected to another exhaustive search to-day.

The Stabbing Affair at Hamilton Park.

In the TIMES of yesterday was a report of an affray which occurred at a picnic at LANDMANN'S Hamilton Park, on Saturday last, during which WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN was severely stabbed. A man named named EDWARD BUCKLEY, was arrested at the time on suspicion. The case was given to Officer CANAVIN, of the Second Precinct, to investigate, and after the lapse of two days he succeeded in arresting another man, named MCLAUGHLIN, who was employed in a telegraph office at No. 11 Broad-street. At first MCLAUGHLIN denied his guilt, but soon afterward admitted to the officer that he inflicted the wound. He also promised to give up the knife with which the deed was committed, and upon the officer returning with him to Broad-street, the prisoner took the weapon from his desk and delivered it to the officer. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

Cutlery to be Presented to President Grant.

President GRANT is to be presented with an elegant set of cutlery, the gift of the workmen of the LAMSON & GOODNOW Manufacturing Company, of Shelburne Falls, Mass. It is now on exhibition at BROWER & STAULDING'S, on Broadway. As a specimen of taste, skill and "style" it does exceeding credit to the workmen. It is of temper and finish equal to the finest imported cutlery, and has the advantage of being American in design as well as in manufacture. The set consists of sixty-two pieces—two dozen dinner knives, two dozen dessert knives, half a dozen carving knives and forks and a pair of steels. The forks are two-pronged—a delicate compliment, we suppose, to the General's recollections of "Auld lang Syne." Half the set are in pearl handles, and half in ivory, the design of both being the same. The handles are gracefully shaped and delicately carved in a medium relief leaves. The American spread eagle is engraved on the blades, which are joined to the handles with heavy bands of gold. On each blade, below the spread eagle, is the inscription, "U. S. Grant, President of the United States." The case containing the set is an elegant affair, and quite in keeping, being constructed of two kinds of American wood—butternut and bird-eye maple; it is fitted up with scarlet velvet inside, with a compartment for each article. We hope no doubt but that President GRANT will appreciate this presentation, not more for its intrinsic value than for the spirit which prompted the workmen to offer it.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The Machinery Department—A Valuable Collection.

The machinery department of the American Institute exhibition this year is admitted to be the best that has ever characterized the Fairs given by this organization, and is well worthy of being closely investigated by visitors, especially such as have a talent for mechanism. The Rink, large as it is, being too small to admit of placing the various machines in the body of the building, accommodations for exhibiting them were extemporized by the addition of another building, and in this are placed the various new mechanical inventions and other apparatus that require to be operated by steam power. To supply the power necessary for moving the vast mass of machinery here aggregated there are five steam engines ranged side by side, which in themselves form no inconsiderable part of the exhibition, and the operations of which are regarded with much interest. They are:

1. A Elder engine, of fifty-horse power, constructed at the Delamater Iron Works, foot of West Thirteenth-street, which, by its beauty of motion and its possession of the latest improved attachments, speaks in terms of high praise for the establishment wherein it was built. 2. A vertical engine, of twenty-five-horse power, built at the Albany-street Iron Works in this City. This seems to be a pigmy compared with the Rider, alongside of which it is placed; but the ease with which it works shows that it is fully capable of doing all that is claimed for it. 3. A Corliss engine, manufactured by WILLIAM A. HARRIS, of Providence, R. I., occupies a position next to the little vertical motor, and is better finished than any of its compeers. It works solely on the expansive principle, and is regulated by cutting off the steam at the main valve, the load determining, through the regulator, when the supply shall be cut off. This engine is of eighty-horse power. 4. An engine of excellent construction, and which operates with a smoothness that pronounces it at first sight to be a superior one, is that built by the Fishkill Landing Machine Company. It is of forty-horse power. 5. Besides these four now in operation, there is being put up a large engine of eighty-horse power, made at the Hope Iron Works, Providence, R.I. This is the largest engine of the five that supply the motive power, and when set in motion will doubtless give a good account of itself. Here, then, we have a total of 275-horse power, (195 of which is already operating,) and, ranged as the engines are, side by side, an excellent opportunity is afforded the visitor of comparing and contrasting them one with the other, and of studying the relative merits of each. The power, it will be seen, is ample for driving even more machinery than is now in operation.

Of course there is much in this department that is not especially attractive to the multitude; for, taking mankind promiscuously, but few have any general idea of mechanism; and much less are the majority able to understand the intricacies and the minutiæ of machinery. To the greater number of visitors this department doubtless presents simply the appearance of a heterogeneous mass of shafting, belting, cog-wheels and other appliances of mechanism revolving and rotating, while the buzz of saws, the spinning of steam, and water, which are being forced through the delivery nozzles of the many pumps on exhibition, and the other noises and the confusion which necessarily are found here, tend to make the machinery room not only uninteresting, but positively disagreeable to many. Yet of all the departments of the Fair, this is really the most instructive, and the one which, above all others, the visitor should inspect and try to understand, if he would keep pace with the advance of the age.

Carpenters and woodworkers generally will be interested in PARMELEE'S iron planer, exhibited by Mr. D. S. BURNS. This implement will certainly supersede the use of wood planes when its superior advantages are fully understood. It is more accurate in working face, less liable to wear, more easily adjusted to any degree of fineness of shaving, is as heavy or lighter than the old wooden plane, and is so simple and is just the thing for fine work of every kind, and for tough "oaky" timber, which it smooths perfectly. It saves time, money, muscle, and, to the neat mechanic, "vexation of spirit." It costs no more than the old wooden plane, and is every way more preferable.

GRAY & WOOD'S improved combination steam planer (the Woodworth and Daniels planers combined) has already gained a world-wide reputation. Its operation is well worthy of investigation.

There are many varieties of steam and hand pumps on exhibition, among them the KNOWLES patent, without cranks or fly-wheel, and dispensing with the use of the starting bar; the Navarro patent, constructed on a new rotary principle, the least laborious way of raising and forcing liquids; BEHREN'S rotary engine and pump, claimed to be capable of raising or forcing water or other liquids at a temperature of 300 degrees, to preserve a vacuum of 28 inches, and to be as economical as the best reciprocating pump; HARDICK'S patent double-acting steam-pump and fire-engine, peculiarly adapted for mining purposes; the Woodward patent improved safety steam-pump and fire-engine, for washing ore beds, pumping liquor, mash, oil, acids, &c.; LIBBY & DUC'S patent improved mining and wrecking pumps, manufactured at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, L. I.; the American submerged double-acting, non-freezing force-pump, for wells and cisterns; and many others of improved construction.

In the matter of saws there are CLEMSON'S "adjustable tooth" patent, requiring no "gumming," and very little filing, simple in construction and operation; HOAG'S self-feeding hand-sliding saw machine, with patent foot-jig attachment, a great labor saver; MCCURDY'S improved jig or scroll saw; J. T. PLASS' patent safety hand saw, claimed to be perfectly safe to the operator, and fully protecting the blade from injury; E. A. WOODS' saw gumming and sharpening machine, by which a saw may be sharpened with one-third the labor usually expended for that purpose.

HASBROUCK BROTHERS, of this City, exhibit a new motive power, claimed to be the greatest in existence for every machine where power is wanted; and QUIMBY & Co. exhibit a new treadle attachment, without crank or center, of universal application to the mechanical work table for turning lathes, saws, and to hay cutters, fanning mills, and other agricultural machinery.

In the same department there is also BATTER'S portable cylindrical steam engine, in which the heating surfaces are all below the water-line; hence there is no liability to burn out the boiler. The same exhibitor has also an adjustable "S" wrench, constructed on a new principle, and claimed to have greater capacity and greater strength than any other kind of wrench.

Also, ROOT'S patent rotary hand blowers for blacksmith's forges, which produces a force blast that can be varied from the slightest breath to the strongest blast required for heavy work, and may be operated either by hand or by power; BIRTWOOD'S patent governor, for stationary and marine engines, the merit of which is that it is wholly uninfluenced by the varying pressure of steam in the engine boiler; STEPHENS' parallel vise, adapted to all kinds of work, variable or uniform, light or heavy; the Empire coffee mill, grinder, manufactured by the American Twist Drill Company, of Woonsocket, R. I., running two wheels at once, whereby the rough grinding and polishing may be performed on the same machine; TUFFS & Co.'s patent sectional grate bars, for steam boats, steamships, locomotives and other furnaces; BLAKE'S patent belt studs, for lacing rubber or leather belts; BOUGHTON'S graduating transparent oil cups, graduating lubricator and loose valve compression gauge cocks; MAYS & ELLIS' lever, drop and patent screw presses for working metals; the Navarro automatic measuring faucet, by the use of which time and money may be saved, and requiring no measure for molasses, heavy oils, varnish, &c., manufactured by the Emery Rotary Machine Company, of this City.

Prominent among the machines on exhibition in this department is S. R. KNOX'S quartz crushers and patent dry ore concentrators, which separate metals from the ore by means of air. The mechanical combinations are extremely simple, and the machines durable. A continuous self-delivery of ore on one side and "tailings" on the other is effected, the only attention necessary being to keep the hopper supplied with ore. The power of one man is sufficient to operate a machine that will concentrate about one ton per hour. This is a new and very valuable invention, which separates the worthless matter from ore with ease and rapidity. The machines are now beginning to be extensively used in the mines of Colorado and California.

Everybody who visits the Fair is desirous of witnessing the operation of Lyall's Positive Motion Loom, about which so much has been said and written, and which is destined to create a perfect revolution in the manufacture of cloth. It is placed on the right hand side of the lower end of the main aisle, and is the observed of all observers. This loom will weave a piece of cloth or other fabric six yards and a quarter in width, being the largest loom in the world. Its advantages are: The unlimited scope of the shuttle; the absence of friction on the yarn, thus avoiding any wear of the warps; the weft is not subject to sudden pulls in starting, and may be of the most delicate texture, regardless of the width of the fabric; any desired speed of operation may be established; the "pluck and stick" heretofore of universal use, is entirely dispensed with; the shuttle being carried through the warps is, with all other parts of the machine, held, controlled, and acted upon by a direct and continuous connection with the motive power, thus obviating the liability of a smash or injury to the road. This loom dispenses also with the necessity for the skilled labor heretofore required in the manufacture of silks and other fine fabrics, and makes the cost of weaving very wide goods no greater than that of narrow cloths, giving a gain of from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the production, especially on ordinary cotton and woolen fabrics. The Scientific American says of the manner in which the shuttle is operated:

"Instead of complicating the loom, this invention has actually simplified it, reducing the number of shuttle-boxes to one, and dispensing with attachments liable to get out of repair. It is to the shuttle-box that motion is to be imparted, requiring, or the same is to navigation. It substitutes cording for gudgeons, and thus gives the loom the capacity for improvement in the textile arts hitherto unattainable. Material in its character, it may be compared to the invention which placed the eye of the sewing-machine needle at the point, and like that invention, it will, in its proper field, be likely to produce results impossible to be foreseen at the time of its birth."

This loom is daily in operation, and a full explanation of its movements is given by a polite attendant.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to increase the salary of the third clerk in the Street Department to $2,500.

Resolutions were also adopted to pave with Belgian pavement portions of Tenth, West Houston, Thirty-second and Thirty-first streets; and with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth, Pine, Fourteenth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets.

A quantity of routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the chair.

A resolution to increase the salary of the General Clerk of the Board was laid over.

The resolution from the other Board expressing sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists was concurred in.

The salaries of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of this Board, and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen, were increased to $2,500 per annum, in spite of the protest of Mr. PINCKNEY, who said that in passing the resolution they were acting contrary to law, and that in his opinion no increase of the salaries of these officers was required.

The following streets and avenues were ordered to be paved with Belgian pavement:

Chrystie-street, from Division to Grand; Twenty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street; One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River.

A donation of $6,250 24 was made to St. Patrick's Cathedral to pay an assessment.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS then called up a resolution to pay an assessment of $694 27 against the Mission Church in Second-avenue, which was voted down.

Mr. ROBERTS remarked that when wealthy establishments like St. Patrick's Cathedral wanted donations they could get them, but when small and poor churches needed them they were refused.

Mr. ROBERTS called the resolution up again, and it was again voted down.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to Thursday next.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

Admiral POOR, the recently assigned commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, went on board of the steamer Pocahontas on Friday, on which he at once raised his flag. He sailed from this port for Key West yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

An examination was held yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, in the case of JOHN W. GOULD, the Wall-street broker, who is accused of outraging the person of Mrs. ANNA MEAD, of No. 75 President-street, Brooklyn. The complainant was cross-examined at length by counsel for the defence, who sought to damage her reputation by a series of singular questions. The examination will be resumed at an early day.

PATRICK COSGROVE, proprietor of a sailors' boarding-house at No. 23 Cherry-street, and an alleged confederate named JOHN P. THURSTON, were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs yesterday, to answer a charge of having perpetrated a heartless swindle on four unsophisticated seamen, and depriving them of $750—fourteen months' hard earnings. The names of the sailors are JOHN JORDAN, CHARLES WOODGATE, A. P. HENDERSON and CHARLES F. JASPER. The money was obtained by means of forging an order for the wages. The prisoners were held for examination.

The public is familiar with the fraud alleged to have been committed by MOTT BEDELL, who was arrested some time ago upon a complaint made in behalf of BERENHOLD & THOMPSON, St. Louis, who had been defrauded of whisky valued at $6,000. He was recommitted in the Tombs of Sunday last that one GEORGE F. CLARK had had been arrested for alleged complicity in this offence, and yesterday he was brought up for examination before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was committed, in default of $2,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

JAMES DEMPSEY was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon valued at $600, from ALONZO DUTCH, No. 209 West Twenty-second-street. The prisoner denied the theft, saying that he had found the horse wandering loose in the street; but he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 75 Mercer-street, occupied by HARLON KAYS, leather dealer. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water, and before much damage had been done to either stock or building, but a valuable oil painting was destroyed.

The Camstadt Festival was commenced by the Germans of this City, yesterday at Jones' Wood. Upward of 20,000 Germans present, and the festivities were of the most attractive character. The celebration will be continued until Wednesday evening.

A very large meeting of journeymen barbers was held last evening at Germania Hall, corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, to take steps toward demanding shorter hours of labor, and that they be not granted to strike in a body. It was resolved that a reduction be made to the following hours of daily labor: From 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., on all week days except Saturdays, when the working hours should be from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.; on Sundays from 7 A. M. till noon.

The lower story of the new Fish Market at the foot of Fulton-street will be completed and opened on Thursday, and the second story will be finished next week.

JAMES THOMPSON, of No. 129 Thompson-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday at the Tombs, to answer a charge of stealing a watch, valued at $40, from the room of CHARLES PARSON, at No. 619 Broadway. As the prisoner was the only one who had access to the room besides the owner, he was committed for trial.

Last evening Mr. LUCKEN, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Convention, addressed a meeting of the Barbers' Union Association at No. 209 Third-avenue, recommending them to co-operate on the Trades' Union plan.

The United States ship *Frolic*, which arrived at the Navy-yard last Friday, is to undergo all necessary repairs, after which she will be stationed off the Battery as flag-ship of the Port Admiral, to be ready for sea at a moment's notice.

Yesterday morning NATHAN NORRIS and CHARLES MCKAY, gas-fitters, were examining a gas-pipe at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, for the purpose of discovering the place of a leak, when the gas exploded, and both men were seriously burned about the head. They were taken to the New-street Police Station, where their wounds were dressed, and they were then taken to their homes by the Police.

The following additional amounts have been received at the Mayor's Office for the Avondale fund: Amount previously acknowledged, $16,021 71; through Mr. GEORGE WURTS, from employes of Messrs. DEXTER, LAMBERT & Co., Paterson, N. J., $12; through Mr. L. DELMONICO, from Mr. W. W. LAWSON and Messrs. F. COUSINERY & Co., $45; collections from R., $10; ALLAN MCLANE, Esq., No. 89 Wall-street, $100; through Messrs. DEYMOLD & COX, $1,027. Grand total, $17,206 71.

CORNELIUS MCNALLY, whose trial commenced last Friday in the Court of General Sessions, for shooting JAMES SPENCER with intent to kill, on the night of June 1, was yesterday convicted and sentenced by Judge BEDFORD to State Prison for seven years.

Brooklyn.

Last evening an immense number of Greenpointers assembled at the Union-avenue Methodist Church to listen to earnest temperance discourses by Mr. E. Z. C. JUDSON and Rev. Mr. LEAK. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and many persons who came late were obliged to go away, not being able to gain admission. Several persons were induced to sign the pledge of total abstinence.

The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of the City of Brooklyn met yesterday afternoon. Alderman BERGEN, Chairman of the Committee, reported that some items in the budget had been reduced, and the balances carried to other items, while four new items were added. The sum of $60,000 was added to the item for salaries of city officers, clerks, &c., making the total $600,000. The four new items added were: Classifying accounts in Comptroller's office, $6,000; new Station-house for the Fifteenth Precinct, $60,000; new bridge over Bushwick Creek, $60,000; and transferring coupon bonds to registered bonds, $6,000. The total budget, as reported, amounted to $8,891,921 11. The estimated revenue reported amounted to $840,000, leaving the total amount to be raised $8,057,921 11.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman BERGEN, President, in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution adopted by the Board at its meeting on the 23d ult., directing that estimates be received for flagging with the "Hoyt patent concrete pavement" in competition with blue stone or any other material used for flagging amended so as to include the Sorbian pavement. A communication was received from the Comptroller, enclosing bids for the supply of the Fire Department with hose, as follows: Henry Gaskill, Allen's Point, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jas. Patterson, Shaw, Charles Island, for Philadelphia.

Schrs. Susan & Mary, Ketchum, Providence, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ada Hutchinson, Kelly, Derby, Connecticut, for New-York.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Hatch, South Amboy, for Taunton.

Schr. Mistletoe, Pickering, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Sherrick, Baldwin, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. C. Gristed, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sallie W. Pooley, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. R. W. Geddes, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Foley, Lester, New-London.

Schr. Helen Amanda, Mason, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Ann, Tice, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Dani. Morris, Dawson, New-Haven.

Schr. Electric Spark, Hatfield, Providence.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Burdett, Providence.

Schr. Tempest, Pike, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.

Schr. G. W. Chipman, Chipman, Bangor.

Schr. Stranger, Simpson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. Clark, Clark, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hope, Hand, Rondout, for Dighton.

Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Only Daughter, Hoadley, Virginia.

Schr. Redwoods, Whilldin, Fall River.

Schr. Hay Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Adelia Parker, Elliott, Newington.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Caspar Lawton, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Belle, Hale, Newport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Morton, for Bloodsport.

Schr. Eva, Bowman, Jones, for Bloodsport.

Schr. Geo. E. Conover, Conover, Hartford.

Schr. Rocket, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Hall Gill, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Lady Adams, Parker, Wareham.

Schr. Dwight, Davidson, Smith, Newport.

Schr. M. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. Wilson, Crosby, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. Maria Jane, Whitney, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Cornelius C. Hall, Smith Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. Jos. Tilden, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Gale, Warwick, Hartford.

Schr. E. D. Pike, Smith, River Head.

Canal-boat Northern Pride, McCabe, Ottawa 14 da., with 22,517 feet lumber to C. H. Platt.

Canal-boat W. R. Burton, Woodruff, Montreal 20 da., with lumber to Jas. McGhee.

Canal-boat T. A. Moore, Armstrong, Montreal 14 da., with boat-load to New-York and Canada Line.

Canal-boat Mary Ann, Hartley, St. Johns, Canada, 15 da., with lumber to order.

Canal-boat H. C. Hall, Bartholomew, St. John's, Canada, 9 da., with 6,555 pieces lumber to order.

Canal-boat W. H. Allen, Howe, Montreal 14 da., with 180 tons iron and sabes to order.

Canal-boat F. H. Allen, Howe, Montreal 14 da., with 21,700 feet lumber to B. Tucker & Son.

Canal-boat Gleaner, Roderick, Oswego 14 da., with 27,186 feet lumber to Davis, Purcevel & Co.

Canal-boat C. D. Nichols, Nichols, Montreal 14 da., with lumber to order.

Canal-boat F. C. Wright, McBride, Ottawa 14 da., with lumber to Davis, Purcevel & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.; fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Arr. steamships Malta, from Liverpool; George Appold, from Baltimore; Bremen, from Philadelphia; Nevada, from New-York; ship Byron, from New-Orleans; barks Alaska, from New-Orleans; brigs Adine, from Aspinwall; Rosalie, from Georgetown; Long Reach, from Wilmington; A. M. Putnam, from Baltimore; Star, from Philadelphia; Velocity, from do.; schrs. Alpha, from Jamaica; George, from Delaware; Hard Scrabble, from Mount Desert; from New-York; brigs Frontier, from Jamaica; R. M. Hession, from Baltimore; Haze, from do.; Ida L. Ray, from Philadelphia; schr. Dunn, from New-York. Was run into last night and had her port side stove in.

The brig Castilian, from Charleston, is ashore in this harbor, but will come off at high-water this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 27.—Arr. steamships Sorina, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; brig J. B. Kirby, from New-York; schrs. Francisco, from Baltimore; Connecticut, from New-York; E. M. Baxter, from New-York; Ida Rhodes, from New-York; D. Talbot, from Rockport; Joseph Long, from Boston; Zeta Pal, from Boston.

Cleared—Brig R. C. Rhodes, for Georgetown, S. C.; schrs. Ida Nelle, for Wilmington, Del.; Sly Rover, for New-York; Henry Smith, for New-York; Matoaka, for Washington; Trade Wind, for Georgetown, S. C.; Ida Rhodes, for Georgetown, D. C.; J. M. Richards, for Georgetown, D. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 27.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Echo, from Matanzas; bark Wm. Nelson, from Mobile.

Passed out—Brig Mellen, from Richmond for Rockland.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Arr. steamers Rapidan, from New-York; Ben Deford, from New-York; schrs. Mary E. Van Cleef, from Boston; Caroline, from Portland.

Cld. schr. Emma Anna, from Providence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Steamer Portlandia, Tryon, from Portland, Conn., for New-York, with mdse., while passing through Hell Gate at 5 P. M. yesterday ran ashore on Hallett's Point; but was got off and towed to the City leaking badly.

Marine Disaster.

The schr. Jessie L. Leach, Captain Childs, which left New-York Sept. 11, bound for Charleston, went ashore at Cape Henry in the gale last night.

Foreign Ports.

At Mersey Bay, Jam., Aug. 30, schr. Champion, to sail in 3 da.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 27.—The steamship Siberia, from New-York, arrived off this port at 9 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Minnesota, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

HAVRE, Sept. 27.—The steamship Cuba, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day on the way to London.

$8,000 BANK LOCK TEST.

SARGENT VS. YALE.

To the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, No. 1 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Believing as I do that throughout this country the bank locks made by you and those made by Sargent & Greenleaf, of Rochester, N. Y., are more generally depended upon than any others, and that your locks are sought for more than any, I feel it to raise the standard of burglar-proof security, pitting your and combining that which is locally and more firmly establishing that which is globally established. Yale, it is not more than just and right that we should show our confidence in the work we are making, by taking a small portion of such risks as we are asking capitalists to assume every day. I have, therefore, offered to stake a portion of my own money, the following proposition, which I trust will meet your approbation and receive your support. What I propose is a test of our respective locks, on terms as follows: We will choose a committee of five responsible bankers or brokers, two to be chosen by you and two by myself, and the fifth by these four, and provide two suitable rooms for the trial. Your place is one of the rooms two safes, one secured by Your best Double Diagonal Combination Bank-Lock, the other by Your Double Triangular Combination Lock. In the other room I will place two safes, the door of one secured by my No. 1 Magnetic Combination Bank Lock, the other by my No. 1 Automatic Combination Bank Lock, both of which are used in the United States Treasury Department. The locks for the test shall be those already on safes bonafide sold to customers, or now in the possession of Bankers, Brokers, or Banks, which parties have left in the hands of the Committee the party of four Bankers and dealers ($4,000), making eight thousand dollars ($8,000) one-half ($4,000) to be paid to the party who opens the lock of Mr. Marie, in the presence of the jury to look or safe, and the remaining half ($4,000) to be paid to the party first opening both of his competitor's locks without injury to locks or safes. Each party to lock his own lock, in the combination of his own choosing, handing the same sealed to the Chairman of said Committee, to be unsealed in the presence of both parties, and only when the trial is concluded. No locks shall be put up, true combinations of the Committee can open them, and these combinations after the trial, according to our printed directions for operating the same; and (without knowing the combinations) the Committee shall open the locks, and shall see all the locks opened and closed, when the trial commences, to know that they are in good working condition. And there shall be a report of the adjustments given by the Committee at the commencement of the trial in the New-York daily papers, and at the close a full report, including the result, and should there be any unfairness on either side, the Committee shall report it. The time for the locks to operate on his competitor's locks shall be limited to thirty-eight hours, or eight hours per day for six successive days. Each party to have the privilege of choosing assistants, but only two persons shall have access to each room at the same time during the trial. As soon as any one of the locks is opened, the numbers on which it was opened shall be written and handed in to a member of the Committee who shall note the time of receiving it and report this time immediately to the party whose lock is picked, and to the party only. All other information, if asked to the lock, received by the Committee after the trial commences, shall be kept secret by them till it has ended.

This proposition will remain open five days for your acceptance or rejection, then if accepted, the trial to commence within the next five days, or sooner, if you shall agree to the above to be made through New-York daily papers.

Yours, &c., JAMES SARGENT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1869.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 145 PIECES.....$25 00
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 112 PIECES.....$15 00
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES.....$6 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES.....10 00

With a great variety of Housekeeping Goods at equally reduced prices. Particular attention to country orders sent C. O. D.

HADLEY'S,
No. 620 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

A Cure for Rupture

Under the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY, this dangerous disease is now generally cured. His celebrated HERNIA LOTION for bathing the affected parts, wearing the celebrated HERNIA LEVER TRUSS, has cured the most obstinate cases. Special attention is given to this branch of Surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not cost the patient a day's time or a dollar. Truss plans sent for 10 cents, giving full directions. Address G. AUST. GREGORY, M. D.,
No. 618 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF MACUBA.—Prizes all in gold. Circulars with highest prices paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue.....$2,000,000
Capital Stock.....3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-160 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Knightstown Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in our money—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

FALL OVERCOATS,

BEFORE PURCHASING CALL ON

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

TIFFANY & CO.'S

STERLING SILVER WARE,

WITH THEIR

NEW STYLE OF FINISH,

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO

DESSERT SERVICES,

FANCY AND PRESEN